Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

2016 session

New York, 24 July 2015 – 27 July 2016

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

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Agenda of the 2016 session

The 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in New York from 24 July 2015 to 27 July 2016.

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2015, the Council adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments.
5. High-level segment:
   (*a*) Ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council;
   (*b*) High-level policy dialogue with international financial and trade institutions;
   (*c*) Development Cooperation Forum;
   (*d*) Thematic discussion.
6. High-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.
7. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:
   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council;
   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and the World Food Programme;
   (*c*) South-South cooperation for development.
8. Integration segment.
9. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.
10. The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.
11. Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits:
    (*a*) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
    (*b*) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020.
12. Coordination, programme and other questions:
    (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;
    (*b*) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018–2019;
    (*c*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system;
    (*d*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;
    (*e*) African countries emerging from conflict;
    (*f*) Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.
13. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265, 61/16, 67/290 and 68/1.

14. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

15. Regional cooperation.

16. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

17. Non-governmental organizations.

18. Economic and environmental questions:

    (*a*) Sustainable development;

    (*b*) Science and technology for development;

    (*c*) Statistics;

    (*d*) Human settlements;

    (*e*) Environment;

    (*f*) Population and development;

    (*g*) Public administration and development;

    (*h*) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (*i*) Cartography;

    (*j*) Women and development;

    (*k*) Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions.

19. Social and human rights questions:

    (*a*) Advancement of women;

    (*b*) Social development;

    (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (*d*) Narcotic drugs;

    (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (*f*) Human rights;

    (*g*) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;

    (*h*) Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2016/1	Working arrangements for the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.1 and E/2016/SR.1)	2	24 July 2015	11
2016/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2016/L.17 and E/2016/SR.27)	12 (*c*)	2 June 2016	12
2016/3	Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2016/27 and E/2016/SR.27)	19 (*a*)	2 June 2016	17
2016/4	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2016/27 and E/2016/SR.27)	19 (*a*)	2 June 2016	18
2016/5	United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (E/2016/L.16 and E/2016/SR.28)	12 (*f*)	2 June 2016	21
2016/6	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development (E/2016/26 and E/2016/SR.28)	19 (*b*)	2 June 2016	22
2016/7	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/2016/26 and E/2016/SR.28)	19 (*b*)	2 June 2016	24
2016/8	Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world (E/2016/26 and E/2016/SR.28)	19 (*b*)	2 June 2016	33
2016/9	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (E/2016/L.20 and E/2016/SR.34)	9	29 June 2016	36
2016/10	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia strategy and plan of action on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (E/2016/15/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.44)	15	25 July 2016	43
2016/11	Committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (E/2016/15/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.44)	15	25 July 2016	44
2016/12	Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (E/2016/15/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.44)	15	25 July 2016	46
2016/13	Venue of the thirty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2016/15/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.44)	15	25 July 2016	51
2016/14	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2016/L.22 and E/2016/SR.44)	16	25 July 2016	52
2016/15	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (E/2016/L.21 and E/2016/SR.46)	11 (*b*)	26 July 2016	57

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2016/16	Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2016/30 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	59
2016/17	Restorative justice in criminal matters (E/2016/30 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	61
2016/18	Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention (E/2016/30 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	63
2016/19	Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development (E/2016/28 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*d*)	26 July 2016	66
2016/20	Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2016/L.25 and E/2016/SR.48)	14	27 July 2016	70
2016/21	Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighteenth session (E/2016/L.19 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*a*)	27 July 2016	73
2016/22	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (E/2016/31 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*b*)	27 July 2016	74
2016/23	Science, technology and innovation for development (E/2016/31 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*b*)	27 July 2016	80
2016/24	Human settlements (E/2016/L.23 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*d*)	27 July 2016	84
2016/25	Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development (E/2016/25 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*f*)	27 July 2016	85
2016/26	Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifteenth session (E/2016/L.30 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*g*)	27 July 2016	87
2016/27	Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management (E/2016/L.28 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*i*)	27 July 2016	91
2016/28	Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti (E/2016/L.32 and E/2016/SR.49)	12 (*d*)	27 July 2016	94

Decisions

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
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	Decision A (E/2016/SR.1)	1	24 July 2015	97
	Decision B (E/2016/SR.2)	1	17 September 2015	97
	Decision C (E/2016/SR.6)	1	10 December 2015	97
2016/201	Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council			
	Decision A (E/2016/SR.2)	4	17 September 2015	97

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	Decision B (E/2016/SR.5)	4	12 November 2015	98
	Decision C (E/2016/SR.7)	4	2 February 2016	99
	Decision D (E/2016/SR.17 and 18)	4	5 and 6 April 2016	100
	Decision E (E/2016/SR.34)	4	29 June 2016	104
2016/202	Provisional agenda for the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/1 and E/2016/SR.1)	2	24 July 2015	104
2016/203	Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2016 session (E/2016/SR.2)	2	17 September 2015	104
2016/204	Application of the intergovernmental organization International Network for Bamboo and Rattan for observer status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.3 and E/2016/SR.2)	2	17 September 2015	104
2016/205	Distribution of seats among the eight experts nominated by Member States to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/L.2 and E/2016/SR.5)	2	12 November 2015	104
2016/206	Theme of the integration segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.4/Rev.1 and E/2016/SR.8)	2	19 February 2016	105
2016/207	Dates of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.7 and E/2016/SR.8)	2	19 February 2016	105
2016/208	Dates of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2016/L.8 and E/2016/SR.8)	2	19 February 2016	105
2016/209	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment (E/2016/SR.14)	7 (*a*) and (*b*)	24 February 2016	105
2016/210	Dates of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session (E/2016/L.9 and E/2016/SR.15)	2	14 March 2016	106
2016/211	Theme of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session (E/2016/L.10 and E/2016/SR.15)	2	14 March 2016	106
2016/212	Theme of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.11 and E/2016/SR.15)	2	14 March 2016	106
2016/213	Theme of the 2016 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.12 and E/2016/SR.15)	2	14 March 2016	106
2016/214	Date and venue of the first meeting of the twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2016/L.13 and E/2016/SR.15)	2	14 March 2016	106
2016/215	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2016/32 (Part I) and E/2016/SR.16)	17	5 April 2016	107

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2016/216	Request for withdrawal of consultative status (E/2016/32 (Part I) and E/2016/SR.16)	17	5 April 2016	118
2016/217	Reinstatement of consultative status of one non-governmental organization that submitted its outstanding quadrennial report, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2016/32 (Part I) and E/2016/SR.16)	17	5 April 2016	118
2016/218	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 regular session (E/2016/32 (Part I) and E/2016/SR.16)	17	5 April 2016	118
2016/219	Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.14 and E/2016/SR.24)	2	6 May 2016	118
2016/220	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-eighth session (E/2016/24 and E/2016/SR.25)	18 (*c*)	1 June 2016	119
2016/221	Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fifth session and provisional agenda and dates for its sixth session (E/2015/46 and E/2016/SR.25)	18 (*i*)	1 June 2016	122
2016/222	Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/73 and E/2016/SR.25)	2	1 June 2016	123
2016/223	Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development (E/2016/L.15/Rev.1 and E/2016/SR.25)	2	1 June 2016	123
2016/224	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-first session (E/2016/27 and E/2016/SR.27)	19 (*a*)	2 June 2016	123
2016/225	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fifth session (E/2016/26 and E/2016/SR.28)	19 (*b*)	2 June 2016	125
2016/226	Report on the inaugural session of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (E/FFDF/2016/3 and E/2016/SR.29)	11 (*a*)	3 June 2016	126
2016/227	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its high-level segment (E/2016/SR.43)	5, 5 (*c*) and 5 (*d*)	22 July 2016	126
2016/228	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation (E/2016/SR.44)	15	25 July 2016	126
2016/229	Assistance to the Palestinian people (E/2016/SR.44)	14	25 July 2016	127
2016/230	Main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (E/2016/SR.45)	11	25 July 2016	127
2016/231	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018–2019 (E/2016/SR.45)	12 (*a*) and (*b*)	25 July 2016	127

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2016/233	Application of the non-governmental organization Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/2016/L.27 and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	128
2016/234	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	128
2016/235	Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Human Lactation Center (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	139
2016/236	Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	139
2016/237	Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	142
2016/238	Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4 (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	144
2016/239	Dates and provisional agenda of the 2017 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	146
2016/240	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 resumed session (E/2016/32 (Part II) and E/2016/SR.45)	17	25 July 2016	147
2016/241	Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2015/30/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	147
2016/242	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fourth session (E/2015/30/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	147
2016/243	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session (E/2016/30 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	147
2016/244	Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute (E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*c*)	26 July 2016	148
2016/245	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-eighth session (E/2015/28/Add.1 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*d*)	26 July 2016	149

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2016/247	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2016/28 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*d*)	26 July 2016	150
2016/248	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2016/L.29 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*e*)	26 July 2016	150
2016/249	Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions (E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*f*)	26 July 2016	150
2016/250	International expert group meeting on the theme "Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other indigenous-specific mechanisms (article 42)" (E/2016/43 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*g*)	26 July 2016	151
2016/251	Venue and dates of the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2016/43 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*g*)	26 July 2016	151
2016/252	Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda for its sixteenth session (E/2016/43 and E/2016/SR.47)	19 (*g*)	26 July 2016	151
2016/253	Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*a*)	27 July 2016	152
2016/254	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session (E/2016/31 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*b*)	27 July 2016	152
2016/255	Report on the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*e*)	27 July 2016	153
2016/256	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fiftieth session (E/2016/25 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*f*)	27 July 2016	153
2016/257	Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (E/2016/44 and E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*g*)	27 July 2016	154
2016/258	Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its eleventh session (E/2016/SR.48)	18 (*h*)	27 July 2016	154
2016/259	Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-ninth session and provisional agenda and dates for its thirtieth session and dates of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/2016/65 and E/2016/SR.49)	18 (*i*)	27 July 2016	154
2016/260	Amendments to the statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2016/66 and E/2016/SR.49)	18 (*i*)	27 July 2016	156

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2016/261	Report of the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2016/SR.49)	18 (*i*)	27 July 2016	157
2016/262	Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its nineteenth session (E/2016/SR.49)	7 (*c*)	27 July 2016	157
2016/263	African countries emerging from conflict (E/2016/L.31 and E/2016/SR.49)	12 (*e*)	27 July 2016	157

Resolutions

2016/1. Working arrangements for the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013 concerning the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating that, as a principal organ of the United Nations, the Council is entitled to hold ad hoc meetings as and when needed, with full substantive support and conference services, to address urgent developments in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Noting that the arrangements set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 68/1 should not lead to an increase in the number of meeting days currently provided for the Council,

Acknowledging that, in scheduling its sessions, meetings and consultations, the Council should take into consideration meetings of other bodies dealing with economic, social and environmental issues to avoid unnecessary overlapping and overburdening of their agendas,

Bearing in mind that the outcome of intergovernmental processes such as the third International Conference on Financing for Development and the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda may have an impact on its programme of work,

Decides on the following working arrangements for the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council, mindful that it may need to convene additional meetings as needed:

(*a*) The coordination and management meetings will be held from Monday, 4 April, to Wednesday, 6 April 2016; from Wednesday, 1 June, to Friday, 3 June 2016; and from Monday, 25 July, to Wednesday, 27 July 2016;

(*b*) The youth forum will be held on Monday, 1 February, and Tuesday, 2 February 2016;

(*c*) The operational activities for development segment will be held from Monday, 22 February, to Wednesday, 24 February 2016;

(*d*) The partnership forum will be held on Thursday, 31 March 2016;

(*e*) The special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be held on Monday, 18 April, and Tuesday, 19 April 2016;

(*f*) The one-day special meeting of the Council on international cooperation in tax matters will be held on Friday, 22 April 2016;

(*g*) The integration segment will be held from Monday, 2 May, to Wednesday, 4 May 2016;

(*h*) The humanitarian affairs segment will be held from Monday, 20 June, to Wednesday, 22 June 2016;

(*i*) The high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, will be held from Monday, 11 July, to Friday, 15 July 2016; the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum will be held from Monday, 18 July, to Wednesday, 20 July 2016;

(*j*) The high-level segment, including the three-day ministerial meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum, will be held from Monday, 18 July, to Friday, 22 July 2016;

(*k*) The organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2016 to July 2017 will be held on Thursday, 28 July, and Friday, 29 July 2016.

1st plenary meeting
24 July 2015

2016/2. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,[1] and recalling its resolutions on the subject matter, including resolutions 2011/6 of 14 July 2011, 2012/24 of 27 July 2012, 2013/16 of 24 July 2013, 2014/2 of 12 June 2014 and 2015/12 of 10 June 2015,

Reaffirming also the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made at the Millennium Summit,[2] the 2005 World Summit,[3] the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[4] and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,[5] as well as the recognition of the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls expressed at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda,[6] the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction,[7] the third International Conference on Financing for Development,[8] the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[9] the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem[10] and other major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming further that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

Reaffirming further the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the promotion of gender equality,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[11] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[12] in the full implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[13] and for catalysing progress, where applicable, on the outcomes of their reviews, as well as in the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and its subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security,

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women and the important roles played by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, taking note of the agreed conclusions and decisions of the Commission related to the promotion and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and reaffirming the political declaration on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, adopted by the Commission at its fifty-ninth session,[14]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, sect. A, para. 4.

[2] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[3] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[4] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[6] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[7] See General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

[8] See General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

[9] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[10] See General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.

[11] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[12] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[13] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/226 of 21 December 2012, entitled "Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system", including in particular section III.D on gender equality and women's empowerment,

Recalling also the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 entitled "Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women",

Noting that while the United Nations system has evidenced steady annual progress in implementing the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the rate of progress remains insufficient to meet all performance requirements by the 2017 deadline set by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[15] and the recommendations contained therein, and appreciates that it continues to include comprehensive and systematic system-wide data collection and evidence-based analysis, allowing for comprehensive follow-up on progress made throughout the United Nations system in the implementation of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on gender mainstreaming;

2. *Urges* intensifying and continuing efforts to mainstream a gender perspective, including increasing resource allocations commensurate with gender equality goals, into all policies and programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with all relevant United Nations resolutions;

3. *Stresses* that the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality constitutes a key forum for advocating, coordinating and monitoring progress in the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the overall substantive normative, operational and programmatic work within the United Nations system, and looks forward to the continued role of the Network in monitoring progress on more effective coordination, coherence and impact in accelerating the implementation of the policy and strategy for gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system;

4. *Also stresses* the need to leverage existing inter-agency networks, including the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the United Nations Evaluation Group, the Finance and Budget Network of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of the United Nations Organizations and Multilateral Financial Institutions, to take increased responsibility for the implementation of relevant performance indicators of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

5. *Welcomes* the important and continued extensive work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations, recognizes its role in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women as established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289, and also recognizes its role in assisting Member States, upon their request, at the international, regional, national and local levels;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening the capacity of UN-Women, including through adequate funding, to carry out its mandates for normative support, coordination and operational functions, inter alia, for coordinating the United Nations system in the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[11] and of its review and appraisal at the international, regional, national and local levels, as well as its contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[6] including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver results and the monitoring of progress with data and robust accountability systems;

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[14] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 7* (E/2015/27), chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

[15] E/2016/57.

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective mandates, to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of a gender perspective in accordance with previous Economic and Social Council resolutions and General Assembly resolutions 64/289 and 67/226, commensurate with the gender-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, bearing in mind that gender equality is essential for the implementation and achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including by:

(*a*) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all its operational mechanisms, inter alia, the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, or their equivalents, and other common programming frameworks;

(*b*) Ensuring that managers provide strong leadership and support, within the United Nations system, to promote and advance gender mainstreaming;

(*c*) Increasing the investment in and focus on outputs and outcomes relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women, including through enhanced common budgetary frameworks, joint funding mechanisms and joint resource mobilization efforts;

(*d*) Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and reporting so as to allow for system-wide assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming;

(*e*) Mobilizing and developing sufficient gender expertise for planning, implementation and gender-related resource allocation and tracking;

(*f*) Mainstreaming gender-responsive planning and budgeting, harmonizing gender marker systems and enhancing system-wide capacity for their increased implementation, including within the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, or their equivalents, and intensifying their use, including in the humanitarian programme cycle;

(*g*) Strengthening capacities and using existing resources, including institutions and infrastructure, to assist in the development and application of unified training modules and tools on gender mainstreaming;

(*h*) Continuing and, where appropriate, strengthening efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments in the Professional and higher categories within the United Nations system at the headquarters, regional and country levels, including in appointments of resident coordinators, humanitarian coordinators, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and other high-level posts, in full compliance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation, with due regard to the representation of women from developing countries;

(*i*) Enhancing technical support to Member States, upon their request, in order to build or improve national capacity for gender statistics and the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context;

(*j*) Supporting the efforts of Member States, upon their request, to benefit from the knowledge and expertise of the United Nations development system on gender mainstreaming in an integrated and "whole-of-system" manner, which draws on the mandates and contributions of all United Nations entities with regard to achieving the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

8. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue and increase support to Member States, with their agreement and consent, in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of national policies for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, inter alia, by providing support and capacity development to national machineries for the empowerment of all women and girls and all national entities, in accordance with their functions;

9. *Welcomes* the report on the fourth year of implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan,[15] and commends the progress made under the leadership of UN-Women in the performance of the United Nations system on gender mainstreaming, while noting with concern, however, that many entities have not yet met the requirements set forth in the Action Plan and recognizing the need for accelerated implementation;

10. *Continues to express serious concern* that progress in achieving 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system, especially at the senior and policymaking levels, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, remains insufficient and that

the representation of women in the United Nations system has remained almost static, with negligible improvement in some parts of the system, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on improvement in the status of women in the United Nations system;[16]

11. *Requests* the continued use of reporting under the United Nations System-wide Action Plan to inform the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, in order to measure the progress of the United Nations system on gender mainstreaming at the corporate level against the baseline defined in 2013;

12. *Encourages* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and senior managers within its three pillars, namely, the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations Development Group, to continue to take concrete action to promote gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system, and in this regard takes note of the commitment of the Chief Executives Board, as expressed in its statement to the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to stepping up efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls under all respective mandates, including through pursuing systematic gender mainstreaming, substantially increasing resources to deliver results, especially under the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, monitoring progress with better statistics and data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, disability and age, instituting robust accountability systems, including through the full implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan, and accelerating progress towards the equal representation of women at all levels in its diverse bodies, including through temporary special measures;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interactive dialogue with representatives of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, held during the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, as an example of exchanging best practices and approaches to considering gender equality in the work of the functional commissions, enhancing the attention of intergovernmental bodies to gender equality issues and promoting an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes,[17] and encourages the holding of similar interactive dialogues at future sessions of the Commission, as appropriate;

14. *Recognizes* that large gaps remain between policy and practice and that, while building the capacities of United Nations staff is very important, additional efforts, such as those recommended in the report of the Secretary-General,[15] would enable the entire United Nations system to accomplish its objectives with respect to gender mainstreaming;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, within their respective organizational mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to enhance and accelerate gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, including by:

(*a*) Fully implementing the United Nations System-wide Action Plan, including by ensuring compliance with all performance indicators and enhancing the consistency and accuracy of reporting of all entities of the United Nations system;

(*b*) Increasing investments to address issues in critical areas of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan, including policy development, resource tracking and allocation, the equal representation and participation of women, organizational culture, and capacity development and assessment;

(*c*) Continuing to better align gender equality programming with national priorities across sectors, including by supporting capacity-building for government institutions and the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into legislations, policies and programmes in relation to national gender equality priorities;

(*d*) Continuing to include gender equality networks in planning and programme implementation, as well as continuing to build strategic partnerships with relevant actors, including civil society and women's organizations, as appropriate;

(*e*) Further enhancing the technical expertise on gender equality and gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system to assist in the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and other relevant common programming frameworks, ensuring that gender-related goals and targets are strategically prioritized and that all their dimensions are systematically addressed, and promoting the identification and exchange of best practices and technical cooperation;

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[16] A/69/346 and Corr.1.

[17] See E/CN.6/2015/INF/12.

(*f*) Leveraging the leadership and convening role of resident coordinators to address gender equality as an integral part of the work of the United Nations country teams, including through joint initiatives, collective advocacy and strengthening coordination of gender-responsive operational activities across sectors;

(*g*) Supporting efforts by the governing bodies of United Nations entities to devote adequate attention to gender mainstreaming in their plans and activities;

(*h*) Enhancing the competence of staff in results-based management and programming for gender equality;

(*i*) Tracking gender-related resource allocation and expenditure, including through the use of harmonized gender marker systems to allow for comparability and aggregation;

(*j*) Promoting strategic advocacy and coherent communications on gender equality issues within the United Nations country teams;

(*k*) Continuing to work closely with the humanitarian coordinators to integrate gender equality into all facets of humanitarian action, and ensuring the equal promotion and protection of human rights for all, with equitable access to services;

(*l*) Substantially increasing the resources and focus on outcomes and outputs relating to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, especially under the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including through better budgetary planning, common budgetary frameworks, strengthening and rationalizing joint funding mechanisms and joint resource mobilization efforts, as well as by strengthening the predictability and sustainability of the funding, broadening the donor base and increasing the flexibility of non-core resources;

(*m*) Continuing to support the capacity to develop and enhance standards and methodologies, for use at the local, regional, national and international levels, so as to improve the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of accurate, reliable, transparent and comparable data and statistics, and, where applicable and with due respect for confidentiality, open data and statistics related to achieving gender equality, disaggregated by, inter alia, sex, age and disability, that are relevant to improving its guidance to country programming;

(*n*) Supporting the application of a gender perspective in the preparation of organization-wide and country-level documents, such as the strategic, programmatic and results-based frameworks and evaluations, and continuing to promote more coherent, accurate and effective monitoring and reporting on progress on gender equality, the impact of the promotion of gender equality and the use of common indicators on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, taking into account the situation of women and girls who face discrimination and marginalization and those in vulnerable situations;

(*o*) Continuing to promote the institutionalization of transparency and robust accountability systems, with a focus on assessing gender mainstreaming, including at the level of United Nations country teams, through capitalizing on the lessons learned from the design and implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan, while both expanding and drawing on assets and resources instituted to support the implementation of such transparency and accountability systems;

(*p*) Ensuring further complementarity of United Nations accountability systems for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, specifically through enhanced linkages of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan and the gender scorecard of United Nations country teams, and expanding their respective scopes in order to encompass a greater focus on results related to the Sustainable Development Goals;

(*q*) Striving for both dedicated results at the outcome level and the mainstreaming of gender equality considerations through other priority areas;

(*r*) Ensuring adequate resources for meeting gender-related goals and targets across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its 2017 session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the promotion of accountability at both the national and the global levels and on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan.

27th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/3. Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, 1990/15 of 24 May 1990, 1996/6 of 22 July 1996, 2001/4 of 24 July 2001, 2006/9 of 25 July 2006, 2009/15 of 28 July 2009 and 2013/18 of 24 July 2013, the Council adopted multi-year programmes of work for a focused and thematic approach for the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling also that in its resolution 2013/18 the Council requested the Commission at its sixtieth session to decide on its future multi-year programme of work,

Recalling further its resolution 2015/6 of 8 June 2015, in which the Council requested the Commission to continue to apply a thematic approach to its work and to adopt a multi-year programme of work to allow for predictability and adequate time for preparation; in selecting its priority theme, taking into consideration, in addition to the Beijing Platform for Action[18] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[19] the programme of work of the Council, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[20] so as to build synergies and contribute to the work of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, according to the modalities to be established by the Assembly and the Council in the context of the high-level political forum,

Recalling that the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with their respective mandates and with Assembly resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993 and other relevant resolutions, should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in overall policymaking and follow-up and in coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Platform for Action, and reaffirming the catalytic role of the Commission in mainstreaming a gender perspective in policies and programmes,

Acknowledging the centrality of the Beijing Platform for Action to the work of the Commission, and recognizing that a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework of the 2030 Agenda will make a vital contribution to the implementation of the Platform for Action and help countries to maximize and track progress in order to ensure that no one is left behind,

Recalling the invitation to the Commission to consider the issue of the empowerment of indigenous women at a future session, as stated in paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 69/2 of 22 September 2014, and acknowledging the intention to place this issue as a focus area of its sixty-first session,

1. *Decides* that the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women for the sixty-first, sixty-second and sixty-third sessions will be as follows:

(*a*) Sixty-first session (2017):

(i) Priority theme: Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

(ii) Review theme: Challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session);

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[18] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[19] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[20] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(*b*) Sixty-second session (2018):

(i) Priority theme: Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls;

(ii) Review theme: Participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women (agreed conclusions of the forty-seventh session);

(*c*) Sixty-third session (2019):

(i) Priority theme: Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

(ii) Review theme: Women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development (agreed conclusions of the sixtieth session);

2. *Requests* the Commission, in order to achieve concrete results in each review cycle, to consider and make a recommendation at its sixty-second session on how best to utilize the year 2020, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

3. *Affirms* that the Commission will contribute to the thematic reviews of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals taking place at the high-level political forum on sustainable development.

27th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/4. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[22] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[23] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[24]

Recalling also its resolution 2015/13 of 10 June 2015 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 57/337 of 3 July 2003 on the prevention of armed conflict and Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013 on women and peace and security,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[25] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[26] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[26] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[27] and reaffirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

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[21] E/CN.6/2016/6.

[22] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15–26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[23] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[24] General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

[25] General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[26] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

Recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council,

Taking note of the accession by the State of Palestine to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law treaties,

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

Expressing grave concern about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including as a result of the continuation of home demolitions, evictions of Palestinians, the revocation of residency rights, and arbitrary detention and imprisonment, as well as high rates of poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, inadequate water supply and unsafe drinking water, shortage of electricity and fuel, incidents of domestic violence and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and the decline in their psychological well-being, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where a humanitarian disaster continues to severely affect the situation of women and girls,

Deploring the dire economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the forced displacement and transfer of civilians, especially among the Bedouin community, and confiscation of land, particularly in connection with the construction and expansion of settlements and the wall, which continue to constitute a major obstacle to peace on the basis of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders, and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including the permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access of pregnant women to health-care services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

Expressing grave concern about all acts of violence, intimidation and provocation by Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including women and children, and properties, including homes, mosques, churches and agricultural lands, condemning acts of terror by several extremist Israeli settlers, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the tensions and violence in the recent period throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and deploring the loss of innocent civilian life, including among girls and women, as a result of excessive and indiscriminate use of force by Israeli occupying forces,

Condemning the military conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including hundreds of children, women and elderly persons, as well as the widespread destruction of homes and critical civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law,

Taking note of the report and findings of the independent commission of inquiry established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-21/1,[28] and stressing the need to ensure accountability for all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in order to end impunity, ensure justice, deter further violations, protect civilians and promote peace,

Gravely concerned, in particular, by the persisting disastrous humanitarian situation and socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip, including those resulting from the Israeli military operations in July and August 2014, as well as the long-term negative impact of Israeli military operations from December 2008 to January 2009 and in November 2012, and the continuing imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, as well as the continued impeding of the reconstruction process by Israel, the occupying Power, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

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[28] A/HRC/29/52.

Stressing the need for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilian population throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, consistent with the provisions and obligations under international humanitarian law,

Stressing also the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families, and recognizing the essential efforts and support being provided by the United Nations agencies and other humanitarian aid organizations on the ground, particularly in response to the grave humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip,

Recalling the convening of the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, on 12 October 2014, and urging the timely and full disbursement of pledges for expediting the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process, which is essential for alleviating the distress of Palestinian women and their families,

Expressing grave concern that Palestinian women and girls continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including, inter alia, unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, extensive use of administrative detention of excessive duration without charge and denial of due process, and noting that women and girls also face gender-specific challenges, including inadequate access to medical care, risks associated with pregnancy and giving birth in prison and sexual harassment,

Reiterating the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as part of efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of all women in the region, and stressing the importance of women's equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains the major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development of their society, and stresses the importance of efforts to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and to ensure their equal participation and involvement in all efforts for the achievement, maintenance and promotion of peace and security;

2. *Calls upon* the international community, in this regard, to continue to provide urgently needed assistance, especially emergency assistance, and services, bearing in mind, inter alia, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[29] and national priorities, in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families, in particular for addressing the humanitarian crisis and immense reconstruction and recovery needs in the Gaza Strip, and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions, with the integration of a gender perspective into all of its international assistance programmes, commends the achievements of the Palestinian Government in constructing the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, as confirmed by international institutions, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations, and calls for continued support of these efforts;

3. *Calls upon* international donors to fulfil without delay all pledges made on 12 October 2014 at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, in order to expedite the provision of humanitarian assistance and the reconstruction process, which is essential for alleviating the distress of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[30] the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907, the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949[31] and all other relevant rules, principles and instruments of international law, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,[26] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

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[29] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[30] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[31] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

5. *Urges* the international community to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of Palestinian women and girls and to intensify its measures to improve the difficult conditions being faced by Palestinian women and their families living under Israeli occupation;

6. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

7. *Urges* the international community to make renewed efforts aimed at advancing and accelerating the conclusion of a peace treaty based on clear parameters and with a defined time frame to attain without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 by resolving all outstanding issues, including all core issues, without exception, for a just, lasting and peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in accordance with the internationally recognized basis of the two-State solution, and of the Arab-Israeli conflict as a whole, for the realization of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East;

8. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[22] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action[23] and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century";[24]

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation, to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those laid out in his report,[21] and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-first session a report, including information provided by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

27th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/5. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2013/12 of 22 July 2013, 2014/10 of 13 June 2014 and 2015/8 of 9 June 2015 on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases,

Acknowledging that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases, principally cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, which are linked to four main risk factors, namely, tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity, as well as the global burden of mental health and neurological issues, constitute major challenges for economic and social development in the twenty-first century and may lead to increasing inequalities within and between countries and populations,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while highlighting the integrality of the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, goals and targets related to health and non-communicable diseases, *Welcoming also* that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda recognizes that, as part of a comprehensive strategy of prevention and control, price and tax measures on tobacco can be an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption and health-care costs and represent a revenue stream for financing for development in many countries,

Welcoming further that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda supports, inter alia, research and development of vaccines and medicines, as well as preventive measures and treatments for communicable and non-communicable diseases,

1. *Takes note of* the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases[32] and the recommendations contained therein, including to report annually on progress made in implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/12;

2. *Encourages* members of the Task Force to continue to work together in a coordinated manner, as part of a relevant, coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system, to support national efforts to implement the commitments included in the 2011 political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases[33] and the 2014 outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[34] building on guidance set out in the World Health Organization Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020;[35]

3. *Also encourages* members of the Task Force to provide support to Member States in reflecting the new non-communicable disease-related targets included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[36] in their national development plans and policies, in order to enable them to accelerate progress on specific non-communicable disease-related targets, and encourages Member States to access the available United Nations policy expertise on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its 2017 session on progress achieved in implementing resolution 2013/12, under the sub-item entitled "Prevention and control of non-communicable diseases" of the item entitled "Coordination, programme and other questions", in preparation for a comprehensive review by the General Assembly, in 2018, of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

28th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/6. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005, 2006/18 of 26 July 2006, 2008/19 of 24 July 2008, 2010/10 of 22 July 2010, 2012/7 of 26 July 2012 and 2014/3 of 12 June 2014 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 50/161 of 22 December 1995 on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", in which the Assembly stipulated that the Council should invite, inter alia, its subsidiary bodies to contribute, as appropriate, to its work in keeping with the agreed annual theme and that it should ensure the harmonization and coordination of the agendas and work programmes of the functional commissions by promoting a clearer division of labour among them and providing clearer policy guidance to them,[37]

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[32] E/2016/53.

[33] General Assembly resolution 66/2, annex.

[34] General Assembly resolution 68/300.

[35] World Health Organization, document WHA66/2013/REC/1, annex 4.

[36] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Recognizing the commitment, and emphasizing the need, to strengthen the Council, within its mandate under the Charter of the United Nations as a principal organ of the Organization, in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Emphasizing that the Commission continues to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly[38] and that it serves as the main United Nations forum for an intensified global dialogue on social development issues,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1995/60 of 28 July 1995, by which it decided that the Commission should, inter alia, adapt its mandate so as to ensure an integrated approach to social development, review and update its methods of work, and make recommendations regarding social development to the Council,

Recalling its resolution 1996/7 of 22 July 1996, by which it decided that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, shall assist the Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[39] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[40] and shall advise the Council thereon,

Recognizing the importance of the role of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and stressing the importance of the implementation of this new ambitious Agenda,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[41] the World Programme of Action for Youth,[42] the objectives of the International Year of the Family and their follow-up processes and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond,[43] as well as the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[44] and other relevant key instruments, are mutually reinforcing to advance social development for all,

Recognizing also that a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and will help countries to maximize and track progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda to ensure that no one is left behind,

1. *Reaffirms* that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, in promoting the integrated treatment of social development issues in the United Nations system, shall

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[37] General Assembly resolution 68/1, annex, paras. 3 and 8.

[38] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[39] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[40] Ibid., annex II.

[41] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8–12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[42] General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[43] General Assembly resolution 68/3.

[44] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

review, on a periodic basis, issues related to the follow-up and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[39] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[40] in a manner consistent with the functions and contributions of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and shall advise the Council thereon;

2. *Affirms* that the Commission will contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[45] within its existing mandate, by supporting the thematic reviews of the high-level political forum on sustainable development on progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including cross-cutting issues, which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them, while engaging all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feeding into and being aligned with the cycle of the high-level political forum, according to the organizational arrangements to be established by the General Assembly and the Council;

3. *Decides* that the Commission will report on social aspects related to the agreed main theme of the Council in order to contribute to its work;

4. *Also decides* to maintain the two-year review and policy cycle for the 2017 and 2018 sessions of the Commission;

5. *Reaffirms* that the officers elected to the Bureau of the Commission shall continue to be elected for a term of office of two years, in parallel with the 2017–2018 review and policy cycle;

6. *Decides* that the priority theme for the 2017–2018 review and policy cycle, which shall allow the Commission to contribute to the work of the Council, will be "Strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all";

7. *Also decides* to consider the biennialization of the resolutions of the Commission, with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Council and the General Assembly;

8. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to actively participate in the work of the Commission at an appropriately high level;

9. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, to participate, to the maximum extent possible, in line with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, in the work of the Commission and in the monitoring and implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;[38]

10. *Decides* that the Commission shall keep its methods of work under review, including at its fifty-fifth session in 2017, in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work and the cycle of the Council.

28th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/7. Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[46] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[47] the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for

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[45] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[46] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[47] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

Sustainable Development",[48] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[49] reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[50] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[51] and recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[52] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,[53] General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[54]

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[55] and noting the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004, including relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Social Development, on the theme "Strengthening the African family for inclusive development in Africa", held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014, and the first session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment, on the theme "Social protection for inclusive development", held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 24 April 2015, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation, for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014), and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2019), which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in January 2013, and taking note of the African Common Position on the Human Rights of Older Persons in Africa,

Recalling also the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, held from 3 to 5 December 2015, and its outcome documents, the Johannesburg Declaration and the Johannesburg Action Plan (2016–2018),

Reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union, as well as its 10-year implementation plan, as a strategic framework for ensuring a positive socioeconomic transformation in Africa within the next 50 years, and its continental programme embedded in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and regional initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

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[48] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[49] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

[50] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[51] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[52] General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[53] General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[54] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[55] General Assembly resolution 63/1.

Reaffirming further General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Noting with appreciation the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa adopted by the African Union, which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms needed to produce the expected results aimed at promoting economic and social development and reducing poverty on the continent through the implementation of integrated regional infrastructure networks,

Welcoming the ministerial statement on the theme "Implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development", adopted by the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Finance, Monetary Affairs, Economic Planning and Integration and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at their eighth joint meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 March 2015,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa made steady progress towards the attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, that progress was, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa and to the full realization of all the Millennium Development Goals, including the off-track Millennium Development Goals, in particular by providing focused and scaled-up assistance to least developed countries and other countries in special situations, in line with relevant support programmes,

Noting with concern the continued prevalence of child, early and forced marriage, and welcoming in this regard the Africa-wide campaign to end child marriage in Africa launched at the Conference of Ministers of Social Development held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 May 2014,

Expressing concern about the adverse impact of the consequences of the world financial and economic crisis, including on development, and evidence of an uneven, fragile and slow recovery, cognizant that the global economy, notwithstanding significant efforts that helped to contain tail risks, improve financial market conditions and stability and sustain recovery, still remains in a challenging phase, with downside risks, including high volatility in global markets, excessive volatility of commodity prices, high unemployment, particularly among young people, unsustainable debt in some countries and widespread fiscal strains, which pose challenges for global economic recovery and reflect the need for additional progress towards sustaining and rebalancing global demand, and stressing the need for continuing efforts to address systemic fragilities and imbalances and to reform and strengthen the international financial system while implementing the reforms agreed upon to date,

Recognizing that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to further strengthen the recovery, which is still uneven, stressing the urgent need for full recovery and sustainable, inclusive, sustained and accelerated growth, which translates into new productive employment opportunities, secure incomes and improved livelihoods, and reaffirming the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and to take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent,

Expressing grave concern at the recent recurrence of the Ebola virus disease in some parts of West Africa and its unprecedented nature and scope, and the potential reversal of the gains made in recent years by the three countries most affected by the Ebola outbreak in the areas of peacebuilding, political stability and the reconstruction of socioeconomic infrastructure,

Noting that Africa is abundantly endowed with natural resources, including many industrial minerals and agricultural resources that are exported mainly in primary form, and that the exploitation of the natural resources sector in Africa has for many years attracted foreign direct investment in capital-intensive enclave sectors that has the potential, when paired with appropriate policies, including employment-intensive policies, to spur structural transformation, create employment, contribute to poverty eradication and reduce inequality, *Emphasizing* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[56] and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership, and recognizing further the need for continued support from the international community, partners of the New Partnership and United Nations agencies to continue to work towards sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development on the African continent and for greater synergy and effective coordination between the New Partnership and the international initiatives related to Africa, and emphasizing the importance of the close collaboration of the African Union Commission and the United Nations as the co-organizers of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development,

Recognizing further that investments in people, especially their social protection, health and inclusive and equitable quality education, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is crucial,

Recognizing also that the lack of access to drinking water and proper sanitation contributes to slow progress in reducing Africa's disease burden, particularly among the poorest populations, in both rural and urban areas, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction efforts, economic and social development and the environment, in particular water resources,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to 36 countries, 30 of which are in Africa, that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[57]

Noting other relevant forums, such as the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and its first high-level meeting, on the theme "Building towards an inclusive post-2015 development agenda", held in Mexico City on 15 and 16 April 2014, and looking forward to its next meeting, to be held in Nairobi late in 2016,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[58]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African Governments in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[56] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encouraging them, with the participation of stakeholders,

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[56] A/57/304, annex.

[57] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[58] E/CN.5/2016/2.

including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Further welcomes* the adoption of Agenda 2063 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 30 and 31 January 2015, as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities;

5. *Recognizes* the progress that has been made in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;

6. *Stresses* that industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development, and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;

7. *Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries in order to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

9. *Also welcomes* the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-third ordinary session, held in Malabo on 26 and 27 June 2014, to proclaim 2016 the African Year of Human Rights with Particular Focus on the Rights of Women;

10. *Notes* that health is a precondition, an indicator and an outcome of sustainable development and that, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[48] robust efforts are needed to sustain gains made under the Millennium Development Goals and integrate additional health issues into a broad health and development agenda, particularly the extension of universal health coverage;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the ongoing activities of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

12. *Encourages* African countries to prioritize investments in building the institutional capacity of health systems, reduce health inequities within and across countries, progressively achieve universal health coverage, strengthen global health security and curb the outbreak of major diseases;

13. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and

in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the debt relief offered by international financial institutions to the countries most affected by the Ebola crisis, and invites consideration of further measures by partner countries to facilitate long-term debt management sustainability, including by enhancing debt management capabilities in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone and by considering additional debt relief on a case-by-case basis in order to alleviate the impact of the crisis on the economies of these countries and to assist in their economic recovery and development;

15. *Encourages* Member States to expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries, particularly African countries, in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies;

16. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

17. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

18. *Further emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure productive employment creation and decent work for all, to promote quality education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

19. *Emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

20. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in inclusive, equitable and quality education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

21. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

22. *Encourages* African countries to continue to foster political stability, promote peace and security and strengthen the governance, policy and institutional environment in order to enhance the prospects for inclusive and sustainable development, and to develop an enabling environment for the private sector to contribute to sustainable economic transformation and the creation of productive employment and decent work for all;

23. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

24. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability;

25. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal, and calls upon the international community to continue to support the resolution of challenges faced by developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including in Africa, to independently achieve sustainable development;

26. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

27. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010–2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa, which remains at the centre of the continent's engagement with partners;

28. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and of the implementation of commitments and the achievement of all development goals at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

29. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with special emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, the empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, reduced cost of sending remittances through official channels, the empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

30. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase access for smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

31. *Urges* African Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

32. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture, food security and nutrition in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[59]

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[59] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

33. *Also recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997–2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008–2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

34. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, which should be aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing productive employment and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

35. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities;

36. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education, and in this regard notes the Global Education First Initiative of the Secretary-General and its objectives and invites Member States to contribute to the Initiative, as appropriate, including through the allocation of adequate resources;

37. *Urges* African countries and development partners to meet the needs of young people and empower them, in particular by tackling the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of quality education and training programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas;

38. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

39. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments to take advantage of the continent's demographic transition while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

40. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

41. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

42. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact, recognizes its Development Cooperation Forum, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[60] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, adopted as the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for

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[60] A/63/539, annex.

Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015,[49] and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

43. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for sustainable development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

44. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

45. *Expresses deep concern* that illicit financial flows and poor legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks for mineral resources undermine national development efforts, encourages African countries to take measures to address these challenges, and invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in tackling illicit financial flows;

46. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

47. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012;

48. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa;[61]

49. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

50. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by mobilizing and providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building training needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

51. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

52. *Invites* engagement in intergovernmental efforts to continue to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations system in support of Africa and to continue to support the Economic Commission for Africa in the execution of its mandate, particularly by working with its members to ensure that the post-2015 development agenda gives due consideration to Africa's social development priorities;

53. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership and give due consideration to Agenda 2063 of the African Union at its fifty-fifth session;

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[61] The nine clusters include infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communication; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012, 67/294 of 15 August 2013, 68/301 of 17 July 2014 and 69/290 of 19 June 2015, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-fifth session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to social development in Africa, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

28th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/8. Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2014/3 of 12 June 2014, in which it decided that the priority theme for the 2015–2016 review and policy cycle of the Commission for Social Development would be "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world",

Recalling also the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[62] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session[63] constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels, and encouraging the continued global dialogue on social development issues,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming that the internationally agreed development goals and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits provide a comprehensive basis for action at the national, regional and international levels, with the key objectives of poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and recognizing the need to strengthen political impetus in their implementation and follow-up to their outcomes,

Noting with concern the uneven progress achieved, that major gaps remain and that obstacles persist in fulfilling the commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development and that there are rising inequalities within and among many countries,

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[62] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[63] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

Reaffirming that empowerment and participation are important for social development and that sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of all, particularly those who are vulnerable or marginalized, with due regard to the need for the full and equal participation of women and girls,

Recognizing that nationally appropriate social protection systems can make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are trapped in poverty and those who are vulnerable or marginalized and subject to discrimination, and that promoting universal access to social services and providing nationally appropriate social protection floors can contribute to addressing and reducing poverty, inequality and social exclusion and promoting inclusive economic growth,

Acknowledging that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and are mutually reinforcing,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other and are interdependent,

Recalling also that quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind,

Recognizing that the mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development and their effective use are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[64]

2. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Copenhagen commitments[62] and the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals are mutually reinforcing and that the Copenhagen commitments are crucial to a coherent people-centred approach to development;

3. *Also recognizes* that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, including promoting social dialogue, and social integration are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, that an internal and external enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that these objectives can be pursued simultaneously and that policies to pursue these objectives must promote social justice, social cohesion, intergenerational solidarity and economic recovery and growth, and must be economically, socially and environmentally sustainable;

4. *Emphasizes* that the international community, through the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including of the World Summit for Social Development[62] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[63] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[65] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[66] has reinforced the urgency of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion within the United Nations development agenda;

5. *Stresses* that Member States should take all measures necessary in order to leave no one behind, while respecting the human rights of all and promoting social protection and equal access to quality essential public services for all, such as quality education and health care, including maternity care and social care services, and recognizes that this involves the active participation of every member of society, without discrimination, in civic, social, economic, cultural and political activities and in decision-making processes;

6. *Reaffirms* the commitment to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, and recognizes that these will make a crucial contribution to progress across all of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including

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[64] E/CN.5/2016/3.

[65] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[66] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease, to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, to improve their access to and remove barriers from all resources needed for the full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, to ensure access to quality education for women and girls to strengthen their economic independence, and to improve access to equal opportunities with men and boys in employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels, which is essential for poverty eradication and the empowerment of women and girls;

7. *Encourages* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, including social partners and civil society, to continue to develop, improve, extend and implement inclusive, effective, fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, based on national priorities, for all members of society including those who are vulnerable or marginalized, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors;

8. *Stresses* that special efforts should be made to foster the participation of all members of society, including people living in poverty and those who are vulnerable or marginalized, in all aspects of political, economic, social, civic and cultural life, in particular the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate, of policies that affect them;

9. *Invites* Governments to enhance the capacity of the public administration and public services to be transparent, accountable, proactive and responsive to the needs and aspirations of all people, without discrimination of any kind, and to foster broad-based participation in governance and development processes;

10. *Underlines* the importance of adopting a coherent approach to social, economic and environmental policy, in order to ensure impact, accountability and transparency, and of enhancing coordination to achieve sustainable, inclusive development;

11. *Recognizes* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides for a more integrated and cross-sectoral approach to sustainable development, and also recognizes that social development covers a coherent set of policies and services grounded in sustainability, equity and inclusion, rather than a series of discrete, isolated or subject-specific initiatives;

12. *Calls upon* States to promote more equitable participation in and access to economic growth gains, such as through policies that aim to ensure inclusive labour markets, socially responsive macroeconomic policies in which the creation of more and better job opportunities has a key role and social inclusion strategies that promote social integration, and by providing fiscally sustainable and nationally appropriate social protection systems, including floors, for all members of society, including those who are vulnerable or marginalized;

13. *Recognizes* that the creation of full and productive employment and decent work should be a central objective of national policies and that macroeconomic policies should contribute to creating more and better job opportunities and an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship, which is essential for the creation of new jobs, and calls for the respect, promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

14. *Emphasizes* the importance of mainstreaming disability issues as an integral part of relevant sustainable development strategies;

15. *Recognizes* that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that significant additional domestic public resources, supplemented by international assistance, as appropriate, will be critical to realizing sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and also recognizes the commitment to enhance revenue administration, in particular through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy and more efficient tax collection;

16. *Also recognizes*, in this regard, that national development efforts, including social development efforts, need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, including coherent and mutually supporting world trade, monetary and financial systems and strengthened and enhanced global economic governance;

17. *Encourages* developed countries to implement their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income

for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries;

18. *Welcomes* the increased contributions of South-South cooperation to poverty eradication and sustainable development, encourages developing countries to voluntarily step up their efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and to further improve its development effectiveness in accordance with the provisions of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,[67] and recalls the commitment to strengthening triangular cooperation as a means of bringing relevant experience and expertise to bear in development cooperation;

19. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to improve data collection, analysis and monitoring to measure progress in advancing equality, social justice and participation for development policy planning, implementation and evaluation, taking regional contexts fully into account, and to share, where appropriate, relevant data and statistics with relevant agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, including the Statistical Commission, through appropriate mechanisms, and underlines the need to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data;

20. *Encourages* the international community to intensify efforts to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries to collect disaggregated data, particularly African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, while recognizing the specific challenges facing middle-income countries;

21. *Encourages* States to engage in the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and to consider the objectives of poverty eradication, social inclusion and decent work for all in the New Urban Agenda, with a view to mobilizing all levels of government in the promotion of social development;

22. *Urges* Member States to continue to give prominence to strengthening social development, in particular to eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities, supporting the creation of full and productive employment and decent work for all and promoting social inclusion;

23. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to support national efforts to strengthen social development at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels in a coherent, coordinated and results-based manner.

28th plenary meeting
2 June 2016

2016/9. Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming also the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance, and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies, protracted crises and natural disasters to promote and fully respect those principles,

Recalling its decision 2016/219 of 6 May 2016, in which it decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2016 session would be "Restoring humanity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people's humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability" and that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment,

Expressing deep concern at the increasing challenges to Member States, the United Nations and their capacity caused by the impact of climate change, the ongoing consequences of the financial and economic crisis, regional food crises, continuing food and energy insecurity, water scarcity, epidemics, natural hazards and environmental degradation, which are adding to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality and are increasing the vulnerability of people while reducing their ability to cope with humanitarian crises, emphasizing the need for resources for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and humanitarian assistance, including in developing countries, to be provided efficiently and effectively, and emphasizing also the need for development and humanitarian actors to work better together to strengthen resilience, including urban resilience, in terms of prevention, preparedness and response,

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[67] General Assembly resolution 64/222, annex.

Expressing grave concern at the unprecedented number of people affected and displaced by humanitarian emergencies, including frequently protracted displacement resulting from humanitarian emergencies, which are increasing in number, scale and severity and are stretching humanitarian response capacities, recognizing the need for burden-sharing, and noting with appreciation efforts at the national and international levels that promote national capacity-building to address complex challenges in this regard,

Recognizing the critical role of host countries and communities, especially developing countries, in addressing the needs of affected populations in humanitarian emergencies, and reiterating the need for timely and coordinated support from the international community to hosts and affected countries to strengthen their development and resilience,

Recalling the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[68] and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977[69] and the obligation to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and the obligation of all parties to armed conflict to comply strictly with the obligations applicable to them under international humanitarian law,

Recalling also the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 and 2005,[70] as applicable, as well as relevant customary international law concerned with the protection of the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport and equipment, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in all circumstances, and noting the applicable rules of international humanitarian law relating to the non-punishment of any person for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics,

Strongly condemning acts of violence, attacks and threats against the wounded and sick, medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their means of transport, equipment and supplies, as well as hospitals and other medical facilities, and deploring the long-term consequences of such attacks for the civilian population and the health-care systems of the countries concerned,

Condemning all attacks, threats and other acts of violence against humanitarian personnel, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, and expressing deep concern about the consequences of such attacks for the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected populations,

Recognizing that humanitarian emergencies may disproportionately affect women and girls and that it is essential to ensure that women are empowered to effectively and meaningfully participate in leadership and decision-making processes relevant to such emergencies, that women's and girls' specific needs and interests are identified and adequately addressed, in strategies and responses, as appropriate, and that the rights of women and girls are promoted and protected in humanitarian emergencies,

Emphasizing the urgent need for increased financing and more efficient delivery of quality education in humanitarian emergencies, as a contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, and to provide quality education for all, in particular children, in humanitarian emergencies,

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[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

[69] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

[70] Ibid., vol. 2404, No. 43425.

Noting with great concern that violence, including sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, continues to be deliberately directed against civilian populations in emergency situations and that civilians are the main victims of violations of international humanitarian law committed by parties to armed conflict,

Emphasizing that building and strengthening resilience at the local, national and regional levels is critical to reducing the impact of disasters and vulnerabilities to hazards, and in this regard, while recognizing that building resilience is a multidimensional process, in support of long-term development, including both humanitarian and development actors, stressing the need for enhanced investment in building national and local capacities for preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response, particularly in developing countries, as well as investment in building regional capacities,

Recognizing the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and reaffirming that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, emergency assistance will be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be accompanied by development measures as a step towards the sustainable development of affected States, and in this regard highlighting the importance of closer cooperation between national stakeholders, including the private sector, as appropriate, and humanitarian and development actors,

Reaffirming that the specific needs and priorities, as well as capacities of women, girls, men and boys of different ages should be identified, responded to and mainstreamed into humanitarian assistance programming at all stages in a comprehensive and consistent manner, recognizing that in humanitarian emergencies, women, girls and boys face heightened risks to their safety, health and well-being,

Recognizing that, in humanitarian emergencies, persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected and face multiple obstacles in accessing humanitarian assistance, recognizing also the need to make humanitarian action inclusive of persons with disabilities, and in this regard stressing the importance of ensuring non-discrimination and participation, as well as cooperation and coordination in the provision of assistance,

Recognizing also that Member States and the United Nations system need to continue their work through, inter alia, strengthening partnerships at all levels with relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations, civil society and the private sector, as appropriate, in support of national efforts, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts adhere to humanitarian principles,

Stressing the need for Member States, the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to work together to reduce the specific needs of the most vulnerable, thereby contributing to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[71] including the call to leave no one behind,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[72]

2. *Encourages* United Nations humanitarian organizations and other relevant organizations, while strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance in the field, to continue to work in close coordination with national Governments, taking into account the primary role of the affected State in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of such assistance within its territory;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations to continue to strengthen coordination, preparedness and response efforts and to improve the quality and effectiveness of humanitarian action, including through enhancing complementarity with and between relevant stakeholders, such as affected Governments, regional organizations, donors, development organizations, civil society and the private sector, involved in response efforts to make use of their comparative advantages and resources;

4. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should continue to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries, encourages the international community, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships, as well as by strengthening their capacity to build resilience,

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[71] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[72] A/71/82-E/2016/60.

mitigate disaster risks and prepare for and respond to disasters, and encourages Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, national societies of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and national and local non-governmental and community-based organizations in providing timely humanitarian assistance;

5. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations and other relevant actors, as appropriate, in consultation with Governments, to consider, where possible, common risk-management and resilience objectives, achievable through coordinated and complementary assessments, analysis, planning, programming and funding and increased investment in preparedness, based on a prioritization of needs and conducted in line with humanitarian principles, in order to reduce suffering and losses and the overall impact of humanitarian crises, and in this regard emphasizes that, in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to longer-term development, humanitarian response, particularly in protracted crises, needs to be planned over a multi-year framework, as appropriate, and linked with development planning processes, while integrating key stakeholders, such as Governments, regional organizations and international financial institutions, as appropriate;

6. *Encourages* humanitarian and development organizations to consider applying, in coordination with national authorities, risk-management tools in order to allow for better use of baseline information and risk analysis, including analysis of the underlying causes of crises, the different vulnerabilities of countries and regions and the risk exposures of affected populations, and in this regard notes the further development of established tools, such as the Index for Risk Management, to include more data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and information regarding national and regional contexts, taking into account the environmental impact;

7. *Urges* United Nations agencies and international organizations, in their humanitarian assistance efforts, to continue to improve the humanitarian programme cycle, including the development of coordinated needs assessment tools, such as multisector initial rapid assessments, the implementation of joint, impartial and timely needs assessments, and prioritized needs-based humanitarian response plans, in consultation with affected States, and in order to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian action encourages international humanitarian organizations and relevant actors to continue to work with national and local authorities as well as with civil society and affected populations, and recognizes the role of affected communities in identifying urgent needs and requirements in order to ensure an efficient response;

8. *Stresses* the need to increase support for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030[73] through, inter alia, disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments and other proactive measures that aim to prevent new and reduce existing risk, in order to minimize humanitarian needs;

9. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to continue to support adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing adverse impact of climate change, especially for those countries that are particularly vulnerable, thereby also contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals;

10. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, reduce and address sustainably vulnerabilities related to climate change and natural disasters, particularly with least developed countries and small island developing States and their communities;

11. *Urges* the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to further strengthen their efforts in supporting national Governments in mapping emergency preparedness and response capacities at the country and regional levels, in order to better facilitate the complementarity of disaster response efforts between national and international capacities, and in this regard encourages Member States to promote, as appropriate, the implementation of the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance and to integrate risk management into national development plans;

12. *Requests* Member States, relevant organizations and other relevant actors to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all stages of humanitarian response through addressing the specific needs, challenges and coping capacities of women, girls, men and boys on an equal basis, taking into consideration age and disability,

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[73] General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

including through the improved collection, analysis, reporting and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and taking into account information provided by affected States, and to ensure the full participation of women in decision-making processes in order to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian action, and encourages greater use of the gender marker and other monitoring tools throughout the humanitarian programme cycle;

13. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to promote women's leadership and their participation in the planning and implementation of response strategies, including through strengthening partnerships with and building capacities of national and local institutions, including national and local women's organizations and civil society actors, as appropriate;

14. *Urges* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations and other humanitarian organizations, to ensure reliable and safe access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, as well as basic health-care services, in order to protect women and adolescent girls and infants from preventable mortality and morbidity that occur in humanitarian emergencies;

15. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies, and calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen their response, including support services for victims, survivors and those affected by such violence, calls for a more effective response, and in this regard urges all relevant stakeholders to consider engaging in this area;

16. *Underscores* that it is critically important for civilians, in particular women and children, to be protected from any form of abuse or exploitation, and welcomes the determination of the Secretary-General to fully implement the United Nations policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse;

17. *Recognizes* that humanitarian emergencies weaken the ability of social services, including health systems, to deliver essential life-saving assistance, and produce setbacks in health development, and stresses the need to build resilient health systems at the national, regional and global levels, especially capacity-building, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard calls upon the World Health Organization, the United Nations humanitarian system, other humanitarian organizations and other relevant actors to strengthen their cooperation and coordination and response capacities so as to assist Member States, upon request, in effectively responding to outbreaks and emergencies with health consequences in humanitarian settings;

18. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations, to ensure that the basic humanitarian needs of affected populations, including clean water, food, shelter, energy, health, including sexual and reproductive health, education and protection, are addressed as components of humanitarian response, including through providing timely and adequate resources, while ensuring that their collaborative efforts fully adhere to humanitarian principles;

19. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations to continue to work together to understand and address the different protection needs of affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, in humanitarian crises and ensure that these needs are adequately integrated into preparedness, response and recovery efforts;

20. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, as well as medical personnel and humanitarian personnel exclusively engaged in medical duties, their facilities, equipment, transports and supplies, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and in this regard reaffirms the need for States to ensure that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law do not operate with impunity and that they are brought to justice, as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

21. *Reaffirms* the right to education for all and the importance of ensuring safe enabling learning environments in humanitarian emergencies, as well as quality education at all levels, including for girls, including technical and vocational training opportunities, where possible, inter alia, through adequate funding and infrastructural investments, for the well-being of all, to contribute to a smooth transition from relief to development, and in this regard reiterates the need to protect and respect educational facilities in accordance with international humanitarian law and strongly condemns all attacks directed against schools in contravention of international humanitarian law;

22. *Requests* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure better protection of and assistance for as well as the self-reliance of internally displaced persons, including through appropriate cooperation with the private sector and international financial institutions, in particular to address the long-term nature of displacement, by adopting and

implementing policies and strategies, on a multi-year basis as applicable, in accordance with national and regional frameworks, while recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[74] as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and in this regard recognizes the central role of national and local authorities and institutions in addressing the specific needs of internally displaced persons and in finding solutions to displacement through, inter alia, continued and enhanced international support, upon request, for the capacity-building of States;

23. *Recognizes* the increase in the number and scale of disasters, including those related to the adverse effects of climate change, which in certain instances may contribute to displacement, and additional pressure on host communities, and encourages the United Nations and all relevant actors to strengthen the efforts aimed at addressing the needs of persons displaced within the context of disasters, including those induced by climate change;

24. *Also recognizes* the significant increase in forced displacement worldwide, and stresses the need to comprehensively respond to the specific needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and their host communities in humanitarian and development planning;

25. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant organizations and actors to recognize and address the consequences of humanitarian emergencies for migrants and to strengthen coordinated international efforts for their assistance and protection in concert with national authorities;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of early registration and effective registration systems and censuses as a tool of protection and as a means of carrying out the quantification and assessment of needs for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance, and notes the many and diverse challenges faced by refugees and asylum seekers who remain without any form of documentation attesting to their status;

27. *Requests* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue to lead the efforts to strengthen the coordination, effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian assistance through, inter alia, continued and enhanced dialogue with Member States, including on the processes, activities and decisions of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and further strengthening, within existing resources and mandates, the coordination abilities of the humanitarian coordinator, and in this regard encourages Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations and relevant stakeholders to continue to improve cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat so as to ensure effective and efficient delivery of the humanitarian response to affected people;

28. *Recognizes* that accountability is an integral part of effective humanitarian assistance, and emphasizes the need to enhance the accountability of humanitarian actors at all stages of humanitarian assistance;

29. *Calls upon* the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to enhance accountability to Member States, including affected States, and all other stakeholders, including local governments and relevant local organizations, as well as affected populations, and to further strengthen humanitarian response efforts, including by monitoring and evaluating the provision of their humanitarian assistance, incorporating lessons learned into programming and consulting with the affected populations to ensure that their needs are appropriately addressed;

30. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and humanitarian and development organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to support Member States, in particular developing countries, in promoting innovation as a means of developing tools that enhance preparedness and reduce fragility and risks through, inter alia, increasing investment in research and development leading to innovation and access to information and communications technologies, and to identify, promote and integrate best practices and lessons learned with regard to, inter alia, partnerships, procurement, collaboration and coordination between agencies and organizations, and in this regard notes the importance of promoting and supporting innovation and developing local capacities as a priority and welcomes innovative practices that draw on the knowledge of people affected by humanitarian emergencies to develop locally sustainable solutions and to produce life-saving items locally, with minimum logistical and infrastructure implications;

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[74] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

31. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflict to respect, and all States to ensure respect for, international humanitarian law, as well as to comply with their obligations under human rights law and refugee law, as applicable;

32. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[68] in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[75] in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

33. *Urges* all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to fully commit to and duly respect the guiding principles contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/182, including the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality as well as the principle of independence, as recognized by the Assembly in its resolution 58/114 of 17 December 2003;

34. *Calls upon* all States and parties in complex humanitarian emergencies, in particular in armed conflict and in post-conflict situations, in countries in which humanitarian personnel are operating, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law and national laws, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and other humanitarian agencies and organizations and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel and delivery of supplies and equipment in order to allow humanitarian personnel to perform efficiently their task of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

35. *Requests* the United Nations to continue to identify solutions to strengthen its ability to recruit and deploy appropriately senior, skilled and experienced humanitarian staff quickly and flexibly, giving paramount consideration to the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, while paying due regard to gender equality for recruiting on as wide a geographical basis as possible, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to address further the insufficient diversity in geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of humanitarian staff of the United Nations, in particular regarding professional and high-level staff;

36. *Urges* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected States, recognizes that humanitarian assistance should be provided in ways that are supportive of early recovery, sustainable rehabilitation, reconstruction and long-term development, and recalls that early recovery requires timely, effective and predictable funding through humanitarian and development financing, as appropriate, to meet enduring humanitarian, recovery and post-crisis priorities while simultaneously building national and local capacities;

37. *Encourages* the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations, in cooperation and coordination with Member States, respecting their national priorities, and consistent with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, to support and build national and local capacities, including through increasing predictable and, as appropriate, direct financing to national and local partners, including women's groups, with a focus on preparedness, response, recovery and coordination capacities, and encourages Member States to continue to provide funding to humanitarian country-based pooled funds;

38. *Recognizes* that funding needs to be more flexible to allow for a complementary approach in order to effectively and sufficiently address the immediate needs of all affected populations in emergency situations, including for underfunded and forgotten emergencies and those of a long-term nature, and the underlying causes of crises, and encourages Member States, the United Nations system, the private sector and other relevant entities to provide adequate funding and investment in preparedness and resilience-building, including from humanitarian and development budgets, reduce earmarking and increase multi-year, collaborative and flexible planning and multi-year funding, as appropriate, while recognizing the need for transparency in how core and non-earmarked funding is used;

39. *Stresses* the need to enhance resource mobilization efforts to address the increasing capacity and resource gap, including through additional contributions from non-traditional donors, exploring innovative mechanisms, such as the utilization of risk-informed anticipatory decision-making, flexible funding for multi-year appeals through existing tools such as consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, such as the country-based pooled funds, and to continue to broaden partnerships and the donor base in order to increase the predictability and effectiveness of funding, and to promote South-South and horizontal and triangular cooperation

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[75] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

globally, and in this regard encourages, as appropriate, Member States to contribute to the humanitarian appeals brought forward by the United Nations;

40. *Welcomes* the important achievements of the Central Emergency Response Fund in ensuring a more timely and predictable response to humanitarian emergencies, and therefore welcomes the call by the Secretary-General to double the Fund to 1 billion United States dollars by 2018, and in this regard encourages Member States, as well as other relevant stakeholders, to support the Fund, and emphasizes the need to broaden and diversify the income base of the Fund;

41. *Notes* the holding of the first World Humanitarian Summit, in Istanbul, Turkey, on 23 and 24 May 2016;

42. *Encourages* Member States to work closely with the United Nations and other relevant actors, including the private sector and local entities, as appropriate, to promote more effective emergency preparedness and response in urban areas, and in this regard looks forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016;

43. *Recognizes* the importance of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, to be held on 19 September 2016;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

45. *Requests* the Presidents of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to continue their efforts with a view to eliminating duplication between the resolutions of the Council and the Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations, while promoting their complementarity.

34th plenary meeting
29 June 2016

2016/10. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia strategy and plan of action on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its second meeting, held in Amman from 14 to 16 December 2015, of resolution 322 on the Commission strategy and plan of action on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is annexed to the present resolution,

Endorses the strategy and plan of action proposed by the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to support member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2016

Annex

Resolution 322

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia strategy and plan of action on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Executive Committee of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

Referring to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[76] which was adopted by world leaders at the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015,

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[76] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Recalling Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia resolution 305 (XXVII) of 10 May 2012 on sustainable development in the region and follow-up and implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and resolution 314 (XXVIII) of 18 September 2014 on the Arab Forum on Sustainable Development,

Commending efforts made by the Arab States to achieve sustainable development and those of the Commission in that regard,

1. *Adopts* the strategy and plan of action[77] proposed by the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to support member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[76]

2. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to implement the strategy and plan of action and to submit periodic reports on the activities carried out to that end, in particular support for member States to incorporate the Sustainable Development Goals into their national development plans, support for statistical systems, regional follow-up processes, such as the Arab Forum on Sustainable Development, monitoring progress made in the Arab region towards achievement of the Goals and the preparation of regional follow-up reports using official data;

3. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to take all necessary measures, including the provision of human and financial resources and the creation of a technical unit attached to it, for that purpose;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to harmonize the strategic framework for the biennium 2016–2017 with the present resolution.

2016/11. Committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at its seventy-second session, held in Bangkok from 15 to 19 May 2016, of resolution 72/6 on committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, which is annexed to the present resolution,

Endorses the actions requested by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in paragraph 7 of resolution 72/6.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2016

Annex

Resolution 72/6

Committing to the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/214 of 19 December 2014, in which the Assembly acknowledged, inter alia, the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development and invited the United Nations regional commissions to continue to contribute to the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, including through annual regional meetings, with the involvement of other relevant regional entities, major groups and other stakeholders, as contained in Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013, and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate,

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[77] E/ESCWA/2015/EC.2/4(Part I).

Recalling further resolution 71/1 of 29 May 2015 of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, entitled "Restructuring the conference structure of the Commission to be fit for the evolving post-2015 development agenda", in which the Commission recognized the need for it to continue to adapt and respond to the evolving development challenges and opportunities within the Asia-Pacific region,

Recalling Commission resolution 71/5 of 29 May 2015, in which it recognized a number of priorities and recommendations as the region's contribution to the preparations for the third International Conference on Financing for Development, and noting the contributions of the Asia-Pacific Outreach Meeting on Sustainable Development Financing, which was held in Jakarta on 10 and 11 June 2014, and of the Asia-Pacific High-level Consultation on Financing for Development, which was held in Jakarta on 29 and 30 April 2015,

Noting the diversity of Asia-Pacific countries in terms of geography, population, income and level of development, coupled with the complex, multisectoral and integrated dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, which calls for strengthening capacities in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and regional cooperation,

Noting also that international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources,

Having considered the report of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development on its third session,[78]

1. *Calls upon* States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to cooperate at the regional level in the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, as provided for by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development on its third session,[78] and decides to implement the recommendations contained therein, while recognizing in this regard the importance of finalizing the form, function and modalities of the Forum, as well as of developing the regional road map for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

3. *Recognizes* the role of the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission in providing advice and guidance to the Executive Secretary of the Commission, as appropriate, on the organization of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development in 2017;

4. *Invites* members and associate members of the Commission to identify priority areas of cooperation on and implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific, with particular emphasis on the practical means of implementation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

5. *Encourages* all members and associate members to actively engage in the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development and to continue to work on the development of the regional road map for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

6. *Notes* the regional discussions on financing for development in the Asia-Pacific region, in particular those that took place at the first High-level Follow-up Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 30 and 31 March 2016;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(*a*) To promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and provide annual updates and recommendations to member States, including through the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development;

(*b*) To support the process to define a regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda and to address challenges to its achievement in Asia and the Pacific, pursuant to the recommendations of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, as contained in its report;

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[78] E/ESCAP/72/16.

(*c*) To strengthen support to member States in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda in an integrated approach, inter alia, with analytical products, technical services and capacity-building initiatives through knowledge-sharing products and platforms, and to enhance data and statistical capacities;

(*d*) To continue to provide capacity-building opportunities to member States, leveraging existing expertise and its intergovernmental forum to contribute to the strengthening of their capacity, including through support for mainstreaming financing for development issues in areas such as domestic resource mobilization, as well as through support for their efforts in developing integrated approaches, models and tools in enhancing their regional cooperation on the Sustainable Development Goals with a special emphasis on the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

8. *Calls upon* all development partners, in particular the relevant organizations of the United Nations development system, to collaborate with the Commission in promoting sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region, through all appropriate mechanisms, including through active participation in Commission sessions, enhanced cooperation on projects and policies and the sharing of good practices through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;

9. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary, as convener of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, to strengthen and promote communication, cooperation and collaboration among the relevant organizations of the United Nations development system in Asia and the Pacific and other stakeholders, as appropriate, in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by member States, in particular least developed, landlocked developing and Pacific island developing countries;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its seventy-third session on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

2016/12. Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-sixth session, held in Mexico City from 23 to 27 May 2016, of resolution 700 (XXXVI), entitled "Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development",

Endorses the establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, as set out in resolution 700 (XXXVI) and the annex thereto, which are annexed to the present resolution.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2016

Annex

Resolution 700 (XXXVI)

Establishment of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 695 (PLEN.16-E) of 16 April 2015, adopted by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its sixteenth extraordinary session, held in Santiago on 16 April 2015, in which the Committee decided to launch a regional consultation process aimed at establishing a forum of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on sustainable development at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2016,

Recalling also resolution 696 (PLEN.31) of 28 April 2016, adopted by the Committee of the Whole at its thirty-first session, held in New York on 28 April 2016, in which the countries welcomed the successful conclusion of the regional consultation process aimed at establishing a forum of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on sustainable development, *Having examined* the draft report on the thirty-first session of the Committee of the Whole,

Decides to establish the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, in accordance with the outcome of the thirty-first session of the Committee of the Whole, as set out in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex to resolution 700 (XXXVI)

Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 695 (PLEN.16-E) of 16 April 2015 of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, through which, inter alia, a regional consultation process was launched with the aim of establishing a forum of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on sustainable development at the thirty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2016,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and reaffirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inter alia, recognizes the importance of building on existing follow-up and review mechanisms at the regional level and allowing adequate policy space, encourages all Member States to identify the most suitable regional forum in which to engage and United Nations regional commissions to continue supporting Member States in this regard, and establishes guiding principles for follow-up and review processes at all levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, respecting policy space and priorities, while remaining consistent with international rules and commitments and recognizing that the outcome from national-level processes will be the foundation for reviews at the regional and global levels, given that the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which, inter alia, committed Member States to fully engage, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up of the financing for development outcomes and all the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encouraged the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with regional banks and organizations, to mobilize their expertise and existing mechanisms, which could focus on thematic aspects of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 61/16 of 20 November 2006 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013, in which the Assembly, inter alia, urged the United Nations regional commissions to contribute, within their mandates, to the review of progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, and Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which States committed to strengthening the Economic and Social Council as a principal body in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 67/290 of 9 July 2013, in which the Assembly, inter alia, acknowledged the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development and invited the United Nations regional commissions to contribute to the work of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, including through annual regional meetings, with the involvement of other relevant regional entities, major groups and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a regional forum to follow up and review progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including for, inter alia, strengthening coherence and coordination, promoting cooperation, providing policy guidance, fostering national capacity-building, hosting voluntary State-led national reviews, identifying regional gaps, emerging challenges and shared targets, fostering peer learning by sharing good practices, experiences and lessons learned, helping to mobilize the necessary means of implementation, encouraging participation of all relevant stakeholders, providing a platform for partnerships, favouring people-centred policies and actions, transparency and accountability and promoting the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies,

Recognizing that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, for achieving sustainable development, and reaffirming that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our common home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions,

Emphasizing the importance of system-wide strategic planning, implementation and reporting in order to ensure coherent and integrated support by the United Nations development system for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and of the financing for development processes, including at the regional level, taking into account other regional and subregional processes promoting the impact of international development cooperation,

Taking into consideration the special needs and particular challenges of landlocked developing countries, and recognizing the special sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, middle-income countries, least developed countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the note by the secretariat of the Commission prepared in fulfilment of Committee of the Whole resolution 695 (PLEN.16-E),

1. *Decides* to establish the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional mechanism for follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[79] including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;[80]

2. *Also decides* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be State-led and open to the participation of Latin American and Caribbean countries and that it should provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through voluntary reviews, the sharing of best practices and discussion on shared targets, benefiting from the cooperation of regional and subregional commissions and organizations, in order to guide an inclusive regional process drawing on national-level reviews and contributing to follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the global level, including in the context of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, as appropriate;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be guided by the principles established for all follow-up and review processes by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

4. *Decides* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will build on existing platforms and mandates, avoiding duplications and the creation of additional structures, and that, within existing resources, it will promote coordination and coherence within the United Nations development system and invite other relevant regional and subregional entities and international financial institutions to be involved in its meetings, as appropriate, while addressing the three dimensions of sustainable development in an integrated and balanced manner, and in this regard also decides that:

(*a*) The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be informed by the following subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as appropriate:

(i) The Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(ii) The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee;

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[79] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[80] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

(iii) The Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning;

(iv) The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(v) The Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(vi) The Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies;

(vii) The Committee on South-South Cooperation;

(viii) The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(ix) The Committee of High-Level Government Experts;

(x) The Central American Economic Cooperation Committee;

(*b*) Other relevant intergovernmental regional mechanisms, including the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and the Forum of Ministers of Social Development of Latin America, are invited to provide input and contributions and inform the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, within their existing mandates, on their work related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

(*c*) The regional offices of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes are also invited to participate and engage in the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development in a coordinated manner, including through the submission of contributions to be reflected in annual progress reports of the Commission and the presentation of their efforts in supporting and assisting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; relevant international financial institutions, including regional and subregional development banks, are also invited to participate and engage in the Forum, including through the presentation of their efforts in supporting and assisting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as appropriate;

(*d*) The Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will take into account, as appropriate, the outcomes related to sustainable development agreed by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, including its Plan for Food and Nutrition Security and the Eradication of Hunger 2025;

5. *Stresses* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will recognize the special needs and particular challenges of landlocked developing countries and the special sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, middle-income countries, least developed countries, countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries, in order to address the universal character of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

6. *Highlights* that the meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be convened under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and that it will contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by, inter alia:

(*a*) Strengthening coordination, promoting cooperation and providing political guidance through recommendations for sustainable development at the regional level;

(*b*) Fostering the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner, with a particular focus on the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, the promotion of sustained, equitable and inclusive economic growth, including sustainable consumption and production patterns, the reduction of inequalities, the promotion of social inclusion, the recognition of cultural diversity and of the role of culture as a crucial enabler of sustainable development, the protection and sustainable use of the environment and the promotion of good living in harmony with nature;

(*c*) Assessing progress on the regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through the consideration of annual reports issued by the secretariat of the Commission to be based, as appropriate, on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets agreed upon by the Statistical Commission[81] and on other relevant indicators for regional, national and subnational levels of monitoring developed at the regional and national levels, also taking into account the indicators encompassed under the operational guidelines for implementing the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, as appropriate; all indicators should be based to the greatest extent possible on comparable and standardized official national statistics provided by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and, when other sources and methodologies are used, they should be reviewed and agreed upon by national statistical authorities and presented in a transparent manner;

(*d*) Following up and reviewing the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway[82] at the regional level;

(*e*) Assessing the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024[83] at the regional level;

(*f*) Promoting international cooperation and national capacity-building for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation and other modalities of cooperation, in order to strengthen and complement traditional modalities of cooperation;

(*g*) Hosting voluntary State-led national reviews;

(*h*) Identifying regional gaps, emerging challenges and shared targets for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

(*i*) Fostering peer learning by sharing good practices, experiences and lessons learned;

(*j*) Helping to mobilize the necessary means of implementation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

(*k*) Encouraging the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

(*l*) Providing a platform for partnerships for sustainable development;

(*m*) Favouring people-centred policies and actions, transparency and accountability;

(*n*) Promoting the coordination and coherence of national development plans and strategies with global frameworks;

(*o*) Contributing to the guidance provided by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as that of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, as appropriate;

(*p*) Promoting, at the regional level, the development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and stepping up regional cooperation and collaboration in science, research, technology and innovation, including through public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships, on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit, focusing on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Decides* that the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development will be convened annually, as appropriate, by the Chair of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, will be supported by the secretariat of the Commission and will be aligned with the schedules, working programmes and themes of the Economic and Social Council, the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Council and the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as appropriate;

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[81] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 4* (E/2016/24), chap. I, sect. B, decision 47/101.

[82] General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

[83] General Assembly resolution 69/137, annex II.

8. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to issue annually, four weeks in advance of the meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, a progress report, which will be considered a regional contribution to the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council and the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Council, as appropriate, will assess the regional progress and challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, on the basis of agreed indicators and other relevant contributions from the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and national-level reviews, as appropriate, and will provide policy recommendations to be considered by the Forum;

9. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to prepare a quadrennial progress report, to be considered by the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional contribution to the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, consolidating and building on the progress and challenges identified in the preceding annual reports, in order to provide a broader analysis of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level;

10. *Encourages* the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to submit, through the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations and a summary produced by the Chair of the Forum, as appropriate:

(*a*) To the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(*b*) To the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, as part of the regional contributions to the global follow-up process of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

(*c*) To the Regional Coordination Mechanism;

11. *Highlights* the participatory and inclusive character of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, and in this regard encourages the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development to ensure institutionalized multi-stakeholder participation following the relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Economic and Social Council;

12. *Encourages* the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to volunteer for national reviews, and encourages the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development to further develop modalities for hosting them in accordance with the related principles and guidelines set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2016/13. Venue of the thirty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Cuba to host the thirty-seventh session of the Commission,

1. *Notes* the acceptance by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of the invitation of the Government of Cuba;

2. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-seventh session in Cuba in the first half of 2018.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2016

2016/14. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 70/1 of 25 September 2015, 70/89 of 9 December 2015 and 70/225 of 22 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolution 2015/17 of 20 July 2015,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Taking note of the report by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan, as transmitted by the Secretary-General,[84]

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[85] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[86] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[86] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[87] and affirming that these human rights instruments are applicable and must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Taking note, in this regard, of Palestine's accession to several human rights treaties and the core humanitarian law conventions as well as other international treaties,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement on all tracks on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[88] and the Quartet road map,[89] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources, and expressing concern in that regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, particularly as a result of settlement activities, which are illegal under international law and which, deplorably, continued during the reporting period,

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[84] A/71/86-E/2016/13.

[85] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[86] See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[87] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[88] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[89] S/2003/529, annex.

Convinced that the Israeli occupation has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

Expressing alarm, in this regard, about the extremely high levels of unemployment in the Gaza Strip in particular, which according to World Bank estimates is 43 per cent, with youth unemployment reaching 60 per cent, exacerbated by the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and the continuing negative repercussions of the military operations in the Gaza Strip on economic and social infrastructure and living conditions,

Commending, despite the many constraints, including the obstacles imposed by the ongoing Israeli occupation, the efforts of the Palestinian Government to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, especially in the areas of governance, the rule of law and human rights, livelihoods and productive sectors, education and culture, health, social protection, infrastructure and water,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which was launched on 15 August 2013, and which aims, inter alia, at enhancing development support and assistance to the Palestinian people and strengthening institutional capacity in line with Palestinian national priorities,

Gravely concerned about the accelerated construction of settlements and implementation of other related measures by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, in violation of international humanitarian law and relevant United Nations resolutions, and stressing that such illegal measures are main sources of other Israeli violations and discriminatory policies,

Encouraging all States and international organizations to continue to actively pursue policies to ensure respect for their obligations under international law with regard to all illegal Israeli practices and measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, particularly Israeli settlements,

Taking note of the report of the independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,[90]

Expressing deep concern about the rising incidence of violence, harassment, provocation, vandalism and incitement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular by illegal armed Israeli settlers against Palestinian civilians, including children, and their properties, including homes, historic and religious sites and agricultural lands, and calling for accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated in this regard,

Gravely concerned by the serious repercussions on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people caused by Israel's construction of the wall and its associated regime inside the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and the resulting violation of their economic and social rights, including the rights to work, to health, to education, to property, to an adequate standard of living and to freedom of access and movement,

Recalling, in that regard, the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,[91] and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

Deploring all loss of innocent civilian life and injury to scores of civilians, and calling upon all parties to fully respect international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law, including for the protection of civilian life, as well as for the promotion of human security, the de-escalation of the situation, the exercise of restraint, including from provocative actions and rhetoric, and the establishment of a stable environment conducive to the pursuit of peace,

Expressing grave concern at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of properties, including the increased demolition of homes, economic institutions, historical landmarks, agricultural lands and orchards, in the

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[90] A/HRC/22/63.

[91] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in particular in connection with its construction of settlements and the wall and confiscation of land, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern also over the continuing forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian civilians, including the Bedouin community, due to the continuing and intensifying policy of home demolitions, evictions and revocation of residency rights in and around occupied East Jerusalem, as well as measures to further isolate the city from its natural Palestinian environs, which have seriously exacerbated the already critical socioeconomic situation being faced by the Palestinian population,

Expressing grave concern further about ongoing Israeli military operations and policies of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socioeconomic situation of the Palestinian people, in particular the Palestine refugee population, which remains that of a humanitarian crisis,

Expressing grave concern, in particular, over the continuing crisis in the Gaza Strip as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, stressing that the situation is unsustainable, and calling in that regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials, and emphasizing the need for security for all civilian populations,

Deploring the conflict in and around the Gaza Strip in July and August 2014 and the civilian casualties caused, including the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinian civilians, including children, women and the elderly, as well as the widespread destruction of or damage to thousands of homes and vital civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, water, sanitation and electricity networks, economic, industrial and agricultural properties, public institutions, religious sites and United Nations schools and facilities, as well as the internal displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and any violations of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, in this regard,

Gravely concerned about the consequent prolonged and extensive negative impact of the military operations of July and August 2014, as well as the military operations between December 2008 and January 2009 and of November 2012, on economic conditions, the provision of social services and the social, humanitarian and physical living conditions of the Palestinian civilian population, including the Palestine refugee population,

Recalling, in that regard, the relevant United Nations reports, including those of the Economic and Social Council, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Human Rights Council,

Expressing deep concern about the short- and long-term detrimental impact of such widespread destruction and the hampering of the reconstruction process, by Israel, the occupying Power, on the socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, where the humanitarian crisis continues to deepen, and calling in that regard for the immediate acceleration of the reconstruction process in the Gaza Strip with the assistance of the donor countries, including the disbursement of funds pledged at the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014,

Gravely concerned about various reports of the United Nations and specialized agencies regarding the substantial aid dependency caused by prolonged border closures, inordinate rates of unemployment, widespread poverty and severe humanitarian hardships, including food insecurity and rising health-related problems, including high levels of malnutrition, among the Palestinian people, especially children, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the deaths and injuries caused to civilians, including children, women and peaceful demonstrators, and emphasizing that the Palestinian civilian population must be protected in accordance with international humanitarian law,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians, and calling for the cessation of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, and all firing of rockets,

Expressing deep concern that thousands of Palestinians, including many children and women, continue to be held in Israeli prisons or detention centres under harsh conditions, including unhygienic conditions, solitary confinement, excessive use of administrative detention, including of children, lack of proper medical care and widespread medical neglect, including for ill prisoners, with the risk of fatal consequences, and denial of family visits and of due process, that impair their well-being, and expressing deep concern also about any ill-treatment and harassment of Palestinian prisoners and detainees and all reports of torture, while taking note of the May 2012 agreement reached on conditions of detention in Israeli prisons and calling for its full and immediate implementation,

Conscious of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people, including by ensuring the unimpeded provision of humanitarian assistance and the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip,

Recognizing the efforts by the Palestinian Government, with international support, to rebuild, reform and strengthen its damaged institutions and promote good governance, emphasizing the need to preserve the Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure and commending in this regard the ongoing efforts to develop the institutions of an independent Palestinian State, including through the implementation of the Palestinian National Development Plan on governance, economy, social development and infrastructure (2014–2016), and the significant achievements made, as confirmed by the positive assessments made by international institutions regarding readiness for statehood, including by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee for the Coordination of the International Assistance to Palestinians, while also expressing concern about the negative impact of the current instability and financial crisis being faced by the Palestinian Government,

Commending, in that regard, the important work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the donor community in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people in line with their national development and State-building plan, as well as the vital assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

Affirming the need to support the Palestinian Government of national consensus in its assumption of full government responsibilities in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in all fields, as well as through its presence at Gaza's crossing points, and Palestinian national reconciliation, and emphasizing the need for the respect and preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Calling upon both parties to fulfil their obligations under the road map in cooperation with the Quartet,

Aware that development and fostering healthy economic and social conditions are difficult under occupation and best promoted in circumstances of peace and stability,

1. *Calls for* the full opening of the border crossings of the Gaza Strip, in line with Security Council resolution 1860 (2009), to ensure humanitarian access as well as the sustained and regular flow of persons and goods and the lifting of all movement restrictions imposed on the Palestinian people, including those restrictions arising from ongoing Israeli military operations and the multilayered closure system, and for other urgent measures to be taken to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which is dire in the Gaza Strip, and calls for compliance by Israel, the occupying Power, with all of its legal obligations under international humanitarian law and United Nations resolutions in that regard;

2. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial contiguity, unity and integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as to and from the outside world;

3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;[92]

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[92] See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates the call* for the full implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent and uninterrupted reopening of all crossings into the Gaza Strip, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, including construction materials and adequate fuel supplies, as well as to ensuring the unhindered access of the United Nations and related agencies and regular commercial flows necessary for economic recovery to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and emphasizes the need for security for all civilian populations;

7. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population, in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;[85]

8. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its destruction of homes and properties, economic institutions and agricultural lands and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to prevent Israeli settlers from perpetrating such illegal activities;

10. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to end immediately its exploitation of natural resources, including water and mining resources, and to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, the water, land and energy resources, and present a serious environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations, and also calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to remove all obstacles that obstruct the implementation of critical environmental projects, including the sewage treatment plants in the Gaza Strip, notably the provision of the electric power needed for the work of the northern Gaza emergency sewage treatment plant, and stresses in this regard the urgency of the reconstruction and development of water infrastructure, including the desalination facility project for the Gaza Strip;

11. *Calls for* the assistance necessary for the safe removal of all unexploded ordnance in the Gaza Strip, which endangers Palestinian lives and has a negative impact on the environment as well as reconstruction and development efforts, welcomes the efforts exerted by the Mine Action Service of the United Nations to date, and urges support for the efforts of the Service in this regard;

12. *Reaffirms* that the construction and expansion of Israeli settlements and related infrastructure in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and constitute a major obstacle to economic and social development and to the achievement of peace, and calls for the full cessation of all settlement and settlement-related activity, including full cessation of all measures aimed at altering the demographic composition, legal status and character of the occupied territories, including in particular in and around occupied East Jerusalem, in compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international law, including the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

13. *Calls for* accountability for the illegal actions perpetrated by Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalls in this regard Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994 and stresses the need for its implementation;

14. *Also calls for* urgent attention to the plight and the rights, in accordance with international law, of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons, and calls for efforts between the two sides for the further release of prisoners and detainees;

15. *Reaffirms* that Israel's ongoing construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem, fragmenting the West Bank and seriously debilitating the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and in that regard calls for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[91] and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

16. *Calls upon* Israel to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and to facilitate visits of the Syrian citizens of the occupied Syrian Golan whose family members reside in their mother homeland, the Syrian Arab Republic, via the Qunaytirah entrance;

17. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of United Nations organizations and agencies in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

18. *Expresses appreciation* to the Member States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations that have provided and continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance to the Palestinian people, which has helped to ameliorate their critical economic and social conditions, and urges the continued provision of assistance commensurate with increased socioeconomic and humanitarian needs, in cooperation with official Palestinian institutions and consistent with the Palestinian National Development Plan;

19. *Reiterates* the importance of and need for increased and renewed international efforts on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978), 1397 (2002), 1515 (2003), 1544 (2004) and 1850 (2008), and the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[88] and the Quartet road map,[89] as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in order to pave the way for the realization of the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders, and the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

21. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its 2017 session.

44th plenary meeting
25 July 2016

2016/15. Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Istanbul Declaration[93] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[94] adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of overcoming the structural challenges faced by the least developed countries in order to eradicate poverty, achieve the internationally agreed development goals and enable graduation from the least developed country category,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020, held in Antalya, Turkey, from 27 to 29 May 2016, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/294 of 25 July 2016, in which the Assembly called upon all the relevant stakeholders to commit to implementing the Declaration,

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[93] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[94] Ibid., chap. II.

Recalling also its resolution 2015/35 of 23 July 2015 on the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/216 of 22 December 2015,

Noting the theme of its high-level segment of 2016, "Implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020;[95]

2. *Calls upon* the least developed countries, their development partners, the United Nations system and all other actors to further intensify their efforts to fully and effectively implement, in a coordinated, coherent and expeditious manner, the commitments that have been made in the Istanbul Programme of Action[94] in its eight priority areas, namely, (*a*) productive capacity, (*b*) agriculture, food security and rural development, (*c*) trade, (*d*) commodities, (*e*) human and social development, (*f*) multiple crises and other emerging challenges, (*g*) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building, and (*h*) good governance at all levels;

3. *Invites* the private sector, civil society and foundations to contribute to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action in their respective areas of competence in line with the national priorities of the least developed countries;

4. *Decides* to discuss, at its next annual forum on financing for development follow-up, adopting and implementing investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries, pursuant to the relevant resolutions on the matter, including General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the mandate of the annual forum on financing for development follow-up set out therein, and recalls that the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the forum will be fed into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[96] in the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

5. *Recalls* General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and underscores that the efforts of the least developed countries towards graduation are underpinned by their ownership and leadership, as the primary responsibility for development lies with the countries themselves, but they need to be supported by concrete and substantial international partnership measures in a spirit of mutual accountability for development results;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the reviews by the Committee for Development Policy of the graduation criteria for the least developed countries, and recommends that the reviews be comprehensive, taking into account all aspects of the evolving international development context, including relevant agendas;

7. *Reiterates* that treating the least developed countries as a group on the basis of their low per capita income, human asset development and economic vulnerability remains the fundamental premise for special measures in their favour, and that wider recognition of least developed country status could stimulate and facilitate better integration of the Istanbul Programme of Action into development policies, and invites the Committee for Development Policy to look into the reasons for and consequences of the non-application of the least developed country category by some United Nations development system organizations and to include its findings on this matter in its annual report to the Economic and Social Council;

8. *Underlines* the need to ensure the mutual accountability of the least developed countries and their development partners for delivering the commitments undertaken under the Istanbul Programme of Action, reiterates that the Development Cooperation Forum should continue to take into consideration the Programme of Action when

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[95] A/71/66-E/2016/11.

[96] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

it reviews the trends in international development cooperation, as well as policy coherence for development, and stresses the need for providing appropriate space and platforms for structured dialogue between the least developed countries and their development partners;

9. *Welcomes* the fact that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[97] and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030[98] underscore that the most vulnerable countries, including the least developed countries, deserve special attention and reflect the concerns and aspirations of the least developed countries, recalls the decision contained in the 2030 Agenda that effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on the least developed countries, underlines the importance of strong synergy in the implementation of the recently adopted agendas and the Istanbul Programme of Action at the national and subnational levels, and encourages coordination and coherence in the follow-up of their implementation;

10. *Underlines* the need to give particular attention to the issues and concerns of the least developed countries in all major United Nations conferences and processes;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, in order to support the implementation of the goals set out in the Istanbul Programme of Action;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2017, under the sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020" of the item entitled "Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits", a progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action.

46th plenary meeting
26 July 2016

2016/16. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in which it stipulated the guidelines in accordance with which, beginning in 2005, the congresses, pursuant to paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,[99] should be held,

Emphasizing the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices and promoted international cooperation in that field by facilitating the exchange of views and experience, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels,

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[97] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[98] General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

[99] General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex.

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments in staying fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits, and invited the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Recalling further its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, in which it endorsed the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,[100]

Recalling its resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, in which it endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Encouraged by the success of the Thirteenth Congress as one of the largest and most diverse forums for the exchange of views on and experiences in research, law and policy and programme development between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Fourteenth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[101]

2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[102] when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make every effort, where appropriate, to implement the principles contained therein in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Qatar to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in ensuring appropriate follow-up to the implementation of the Doha Declaration, and also welcomes the funding agreement signed on 27 November 2015 between the Government and the Office;

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[100] See E/CN.15/2007/6.

[101] E/CN.15/2016/11.

[102] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

4. *Invites* Member States to provide their suggestions in relation to the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and requests the Secretary-General to include those suggestions in the report on the follow-up to the Thirteenth Congress and preparations for the Fourteenth Congress to be submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-sixth session;

5. *Recommends* that, building on the experience and the success of the Thirteenth Congress, all efforts be made to ensure that the overall theme and the agenda items and workshop topics of the Fourteenth Congress be interrelated and that the agenda items and workshop topics be streamlined and limited in number, and encourages the holding of side events that are focused on and complement the agenda items and workshops;

6. *Requests* the Commission to approve at its twenty-sixth session the overall theme, the agenda items and the topics for the workshops of the Fourteenth Congress.

47th plenary meeting
26 July 2016

2016/17. Restorative justice in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, entitled "Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice", in which the Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice,

Recalling also its resolutions 2000/14 of 27 July 2000 and 2002/12 of 24 July 2002, both entitled "Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters",

Taking note with appreciation of the handbook on restorative justice programmes prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[103] which provides an overview of key considerations in the implementation of participatory responses to crime based on a restorative justice approach, and noting the efforts made by the Office in providing capacity-building activities on the use of restorative justice processes, in particular in the context of juvenile justice,

Taking into account the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,[104]

Noting the discussions on restorative justice during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, under the agenda item entitled "Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process",[105]

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled "Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century", in particular the action on restorative justice in order to follow up the commitments undertaken in paragraph 28 of the Vienna Declaration,[106]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples annexed thereto,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which includes in Sustainable Development Goal 16 a call for ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels,

Emphasizing that, in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, endorsed by the General

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[103] *Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes*, Criminal Justice Handbook Series (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.V.15).

[104] General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

[105] See A/CONF.187/15, chap. V, sect. E.

[106] General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

Assembly in its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, Member States stressed the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include restorative justice,

Emphasizing also that, in the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, it is recognized that an important and highly effective way of reducing the number of children in contact with the justice system is through diversion measures, restorative justice programmes and the use of non-coercive treatment and education programmes as alternative measures to judicial proceedings, and noting the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund in developing a global programme in this regard,

Noting the discussions on restorative juvenile justice at the World Congress on Juvenile Justice, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 January 2015,

Taking note with appreciation of General Assembly resolution 70/174 of 17 December 2015, entitled "Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, in which Heads of State and Government, ministers and representatives of Member States affirmed their endeavour, inter alia, to review or reform their restorative justice and other processes in support of successful reintegration,

Recognizing that the use of restorative justice does not prejudice the right of States to prosecute alleged offenders, that participants in restorative justice processes must be protected by appropriate safeguards and that restorative justice processes should take into account the principle of proportionality and be used only with the free, informed and voluntary consent of the victim and the offender,

Reaffirming the shared commitment to universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing that restorative justice processes can be adapted to established criminal justice systems and complement those systems, taking into account legal, social, economic and cultural circumstances,

Recognizing the need to ensure that restorative justice processes are gender-sensitive and uphold the rule of law,

Taking into account that restorative justice processes, such as victim-offender mediation, community and family group conferencing, circle sentencing, peacemaking and truth and reconciliation commissions, can contribute to a wide range of beneficial outcomes, including redressing the harm done to the victims, holding offenders accountable for their actions and engaging the community in the resolution of conflict,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes on the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, annexed to its resolution 2002/12, and on national experiences and best practices in using and applying restorative justice processes;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene a meeting of restorative justice experts in collaboration with Member States, relevant United Nations entities, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and other relevant stakeholders with experience in restorative justice processes, in order to review the use and application of the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, as well as new developments and innovative approaches in the area of restorative justice;

3. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to facilitate restorative justice processes, in accordance with national law, including through the establishment of procedures or guidelines on the conditions for such services;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to assist one another in the exchange of experiences on restorative justice, the development and implementation of research, training or other programmes and activities to stimulate discussion, including through relevant regional initiatives;

5. *Invites* Member States to consider providing technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, upon request, including through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to assist them in the development and implementation of restorative justice programmes, where appropriate;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop training materials on restorative justice and continue to offer training and other capacity-building opportunities in this regard, in particular for practitioners working in the areas of crime prevention and criminal justice, and to make available and disseminate information on successful restorative justice models and practices, in close coordination with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of restorative juvenile justice;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its session following the meeting of experts referred to in paragraph 2 above, on the outcome of the meeting and on other efforts made in implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

47th plenary meeting
26 July 2016

2016/18. Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[107] as well as the Convention on the Rights of the Child[108] for States parties to that Convention, and recalling other relevant international legal instruments, standards and norms concerning the rights and well-being of the child, including the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[109]

Recalling the international standards and norms in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, including the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,[110] and the guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention,[111]

Mindful of the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[112] in particular the fundamental principles and the general provisions on prevention contained therein, which, inter alia, place the involvement of children in criminal activities at the core of crime prevention in society and recommend society-wide efforts with a child-centred approach focusing on the well-being of young persons, a comprehensive, multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities and youth crime, and the development of progressive and systematic prevention policies in order to provide opportunities to meet the varying needs of young persons and safeguard their well-being, development, rights and interests,

Mindful also of relevant provisions of the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children in conflict with the law, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)[113] and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[114] and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[115]

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[107] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[108] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[109] General Assembly resolution 69/194, annex.

[110] Resolution 2002/13, annex.

[111] Resolution 1995/9, annex.

[112] General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

[113] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

[114] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

[115] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

Emphasizing the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/194 of 18 December 2014, in which, the Assembly stressed the importance of preventing incidents of violence against children and of responding in a timely manner to support child victims of violence, including to prevent their revictimization, and invited Member States to adopt knowledge-based, comprehensive and multisectoral prevention strategies and policies to address the factors that give rise to violence against children and that expose them to the risk of violence,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States to implement the Model Strategies and Practical Measures,

Welcoming also the adoption by the General Assembly of the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",[116]

Emphasizing that the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development may benefit from support provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to Member States in the application and implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, the development and implementation of national crime prevention strategies and action plans and sector-specific projects aimed at the prevention of the involvement of children in criminal activities, youth crime and victimization and violence against women and children, and access to justice and social reintegration of offenders,

Emphasizing also in this context the relevance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and its targets of significantly reducing all forms of violence, ending abuse, exploitation and violence against children, promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for all, and Sustainable Development Goal 11, Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, which requires engagement with local authorities to foster community cohesion and personal security through the management and planning of cities and human settlements,

Being aware of the benefit of providing, where necessary, a socially and emotionally safe and supportive environment for the empowerment of young people in order to prevent the recruitment and involvement of youth in any kind of violent crime,[117]

Recognizing the need to strengthen national, regional and international efforts in developing holistic policies and strategies aimed at preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities,

Recognizing also the importance of integrating crime prevention considerations into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, placing particular emphasis on communities, families, children and youth, including those in vulnerable situations, and of encouraging partnerships between all appropriate levels of government and relevant stakeholders within civil society in order to strengthen and sustain effective crime prevention strategies, programmes and initiatives, as appropriate, and promote a culture of peace and non-violence,

Recognizing further the need for an integrated and comprehensive approach to countering crime, inter alia, urban crime, by addressing social and economic root causes related to crime and criminal justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 20 December 2012, in which the Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandate, to continue strengthening the regular collection, analysis and dissemination of accurate, reliable and comparable data and information, and strongly encouraged Member States to share such data and information with the Office, and noting that States should do so while preserving the best interests of the child,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/195 of 18 December 2014, in which the Assembly stressed the importance of encouraging Member States to develop, as appropriate, comprehensive crime prevention policies based on an understanding of the multiple factors that contribute to crime and to address such factors in a holistic manner, while emphasizing that crime prevention should be an integral element of strategies to foster social and economic development in all States, and recognized the cross-cutting nature of the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice and development, recommending that such linkages and interrelationships be properly addressed and further elaborated,

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[116] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[117] See the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (see A/70/674).

Recalling further its resolution 2015/24 of 21 July 2015, in which the Council recognized the importance and cross-cutting nature of information and statistics in developing and supporting public policies at the national, regional and global levels, as well as in measuring the implementation of relevant international instruments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop, in consultation with Member States, technical and methodological tools to assist countries in producing and disseminating accurate and comparable statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to continue to provide technical assistance, upon request, to Member States in order to enhance their capacity to collect, analyse and report data on crime and criminal justice,

Expressing concern about the large number of children and youth who may or may not be in conflict with the law but who are abandoned, neglected, abused, exploited, exposed to drug abuse and are in marginal circumstances and in general at social risk,

Convinced of the importance of preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, supporting the rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses and other children at risk of such involvement and victimization, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children in vulnerable situations, such as children of incarcerated parents, and convinced also that such holistic crime prevention and criminal justice responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of the child and a gender perspective,

Reaffirming the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,[118] which emphasizes that education for all children and youth, including the eradication of illiteracy, is fundamental to the prevention of crime and corruption and to the promotion of a culture of lawfulness that supports the rule of law and human rights while respecting cultural identities, and stresses the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts,

1. *Urges* Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders;

2. *Encourages* Member States to conduct further research on the involvement of children and youth in gang-related crime and to exchange, among Member States and with relevant international and regional organizations, experiences and information on effective and relevant crime prevention programmes and policies, in order to address through innovative approaches the impact of urban crime and gang-related crime on children and youth, fostering social inclusion and employment opportunities and aiming at facilitating social reintegration of children and youth;

3. *Welcomes* the deliberations of the Statistical Commission at its forty-sixth session, at which the Commission endorsed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes as an international statistical standard for the collection of data from both administrative records and statistical surveys and as an analytical tool to elicit specific information on factors driving crime, and invites Member States to continue to support the implementation of the International Classification, as appropriate, in order to improve the quality and availability of statistics on youth crime and the involvement of children in criminal activities;

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[118] General Assembly resolution 70/174, annex.

4. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and implement policies with a view to preventing the involvement of children in criminal activities, promoting the use of alternative measures to judicial proceedings and to detention, where appropriate, such as diversion and restorative justice, and to consider adopting reintegration strategies for children and youth in conflict with the law, consistent with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time and that the use of pretrial detention for children, wherever possible, should be avoided, all of which can contribute to the prevention of recidivism;

5. *Encourages* Member States to enhance capacity-building of criminal justice professionals and institutions in the area of crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth by providing gender- and child-sensitive training to understand, recognize and effectively respond to all forms of deeply distressing or disturbing experiences of children and youth;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international and regional organizations to enhance cooperation and coordination at all levels, including with relevant non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, in order to better identify, understand, prevent and respond to the involvement of children and youth in criminal activities, and to share information, while preserving the best interests of the child, and knowledge and best practices regarding youth crime prevention;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to continue its efforts in promoting, as necessary, the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, disaggregated by sex and age, and systematic research on particular situations of social risk and exploitation of children and youth in criminal activities in all forms and manifestations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make full use of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime[110] and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),[112] as appropriate, in the wider context of their national economic and social policies, in order to strengthen gender-sensitive crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth and criminal justice approaches leading to adequate responses to crime in all its forms and manifestations including emerging forms of crime;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, based on national needs and priorities, in the implementation of the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice[109] through the global programme developed in this regard;

10. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in view of its specific mandates in crime prevention and criminal justice and in terrorism prevention, to continue its work on the prevention of the recruitment and exploitation of children and youth by any violent criminal group or terrorist group;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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2016/19. Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[119] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[120]

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[119] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[120] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

Reaffirming also the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[121] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, as well as the joint ministerial statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission,[122]

Recalling its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which it adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009,[121] 53/6 of 12 March 2010,[123] 54/4 of 25 March 2011,[124] 55/4 of 16 March 2012,[125] 57/1 of 21 March 2014[122] and 58/4 of 17 March 2015,[126]

Welcoming the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[127] and stressing that the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals contained in the 2030 Agenda,

Taking note of the outcome of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and the Second International Conference on Alternative Development,[128] which includes conclusions and recommendations drawn from the field visits, the seminar/workshop and the high-level International Conference, and noting in particular the alternative development projects, as seen in the field visits, focused on enhancing individual and community resilience and recognized as an example of the sufficiency economy philosophy of the King of Thailand,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges and that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production,

Expressing concern that the illicit cultivation of drug crops and illicit drug production, manufacture, distribution and trafficking remain major challenges in countering the world drug problem, and recognizing the need to strengthen sustainable crop control strategies that include alternative development, eradication and law enforcement measures, for the purpose of preventing and reducing significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of drug crops, and the need to intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of appropriate preventive tools and measures, enhanced and better-coordinated financial and technical assistance and action-oriented programmes, in order to tackle those challenges,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development projects and programmes, has accounted for only a minor share of official development assistance and has reached only a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation at the global level,

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[121] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[122] Ibid., *2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[123] Ibid., *2010, Supplement No. 8* (E/2010/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[124] Ibid., *2011, Supplement No. 8* (E/2011/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[125] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8* (E/2012/28), chap. I, sect. B.

[126] Ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 8* (E/2015/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[127] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[128] E/CN.7/2016/13, annex.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome of the international seminar/workshop and the Second International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Bangkok, Thailand, and Shan State, Myanmar, from 19 to 24 November 2015 and hosted by the Government of Thailand, in collaboration with the Government of Germany, the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[128] as an input to continued discussions on and enhanced implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,[129] in accordance with national legislation;

2. *Reaffirms*, as highlighted in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development, that alternative development, as an integral component of policies and programmes for reducing drug production, is an important, viable and sustainable option for preventing, eliminating or significantly and measurably reducing the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through tackling poverty and providing livelihood opportunities;

3. *Urges* Member States affected by or at risk of illicit crop cultivation to consider integrating comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, into national development policies and strategies, as appropriate, to address illicit crop cultivation and its related socioeconomic factors, provide sustainable alternative livelihoods and significantly contribute to the building of inclusive and just societies in order to reduce inequality within and among countries;

4. *Urges* Member States, when formulating and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development strategies and policies, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies and policies, to take into account the specific needs of the communities and groups affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies;

5. *Stresses* that, when designing and implementing comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, the focus should be on empowering and encouraging ownership by local communities, including women, children and young people, taking into account their specific needs, and on strengthening local capacities, as ensuring the effective cooperation of all stakeholders in the entire alternative development process is crucial for the success of alternative development;

6. *Also stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, as one of the tools available for tackling the world drug problem, increases the State's presence, builds trust between communities and government, strengthens local governance and institutions, promotes peaceful and inclusive societies and, under Sustainable Development Goal 16, includes the promotion of the rule of law;

7. *Encourages* further discussions on the relationship and potential links between alternative development and the promotion of the rule of law by individuals and communities, as well as on the wide range of challenges affecting the livelihoods and well-being of people, in order to further develop measures to address the root causes of such challenges;

8. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes;

9. *Stresses* that access to productive land and land rights, such as legal titles to land for farmers and local communities, should be promoted and protected in the implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, in a manner that is consistent with domestic law and regulations as well as with the full participation of and in consultation with local communities;

10. *Emphasizes* that the marketability of products stemming from alternative development programmes should be assessed before implementing such programmes and, where applicable, alternative development products should be aimed at creating value-added chains to enable target communities to obtain higher incomes in order to support sustainable livelihoods and substitute the income generated from illicit crop cultivation;

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[129] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

11. *Encourages* the international community, including civil society, the scientific community and academia, to work with affected communities to develop recommendations focusing on specific alternative development strategies that take into account demographic, cultural, social and geographical conditions and include ideas on supporting and promoting new products;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, and calls upon Member States with experience in this area to share outcomes, assessments of implemented projects and lessons learned, thereby contributing to the dissemination and application of the Guiding Principles;

13. *Urges* Member States to sustain political will and a long-term commitment with regard to implementing alternative development programmes and strategies and to continue to engage in awareness programmes and in dialogue and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders;

14. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to increase their rural development support for regions and populations affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of drug crops through long-term and flexible funding, and encourages States, to the extent possible, to remain strongly committed to financing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes;

15. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen intragovernmental coordination when designing and implementing alternative development projects and programmes;

16. *Encourages* all relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies to further increase their interaction with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to support Member States in effectively implementing alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, with a view to further enhancing coherence and coordination within the United Nations system;

17. *Encourages* development agencies, donors and financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and academia to share information, experiences and best practices, promote research and increase efforts on the promotion of alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development;

18. *Recognizes* that more research is needed to better understand and identify factors contributing to the emergence of illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessments of alternative development programmes;

19. *Affirms* that, in addition to estimates of illicit cultivation and other illicit activities related to the world drug problem, indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, rural development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as institutional and environmental indicators, should be used when assessing alternative development programmes in order to ensure that the outcomes are in line with national and international development objectives, including the Sustainable Development Goals, and that they reflect accountable use of donor funds and truly benefit affected communities;

20. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider providing long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, that target the illicit cultivation of drug crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure, including the provision of public services such as water, energy, health and education in areas acutely impacted by the illicit cultivation of drug crops, promote the participation of local communities, enhance the empowerment of people and strengthen the resilience of communities;

21. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international cooperation to support comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programmes, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcomes of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

22. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, to continue to share best practices, upon request, promote research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and foster and strengthen international cooperation, including cross-continental, interregional, subregional and regional technical cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development;

23. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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2016/20. Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[130] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[131]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[132]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/16 of 20 July 2015,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Welcoming the current participation, in their capacity as observers, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in the world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the resources necessary for funding expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

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[130] A/71/69.

[131] E/2016/49.

[132] See E/2016/SR.48.

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in that regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various decisions of the United Nations relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/231 of 23 December 2015, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,[131] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[130]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples, on a case-by-case basis;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories on a case-by-case basis;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible on a case-by-case basis;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned and on a case-by-case

basis, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its updated online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to continue their cooperation with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in the framework of the responsibilities established in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular subparagraph *d*, and to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a case-by-case basis;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on 16 May 1998 of its resolution 574 (XXVII),[133] in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions of the Assembly convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on those matters with the Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its 2017 session;

21. *Decides* to keep the above questions under continuous review.

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[133] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

2016/21. Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 and 67/221 of 21 December 2012, both on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the category of least developed countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/280 of 17 June 2011, by which the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration[134] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020,[135]

Recalling further its resolutions 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, 2007/34 of 27 July 2007 and 2013/20 of 24 July 2013,

Reiterating its conviction that no country graduating from the least developed country category should have its development progress disrupted or reversed,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining stability in the criteria and in the application of the established procedures for inclusion in and graduation from the least developed country category so as to ensure the credibility of the process and, consequently, of the category of least developed countries, while giving due consideration to the specific challenges and vulnerabilities and the development needs of countries potentially graduating or being considered for graduation from the least developed country category,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighteenth session;[136]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the work done by the Committee on productive capacity for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in accordance with the theme of the high-level segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council, on the themes selected by the Committee on total official support for sustainable development, on the monitoring of the development progress of countries that are graduating or have graduated from the list of least developed countries, and on its review of a proposal for a graduation toolkit to further improve the capacity of least developed countries to address the implications of graduation in a systematic way;

3. *Requests* the Committee, at its nineteenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the annual theme of the 2017 session of the Council;

4. *Also requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries that have graduated from the category of least developed countries, in accordance with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 67/221;

5. *Further requests* the Committee to monitor the development progress of countries graduating from the category of least developed countries and to include its findings in its annual report to the Council;

6. *Reiterates* the invitation by the General Assembly, as stated in its resolution 67/221, for graduating countries to prepare their national transition strategy with the support of the United Nations system and in cooperation with their bilateral and multilateral development and trading partners and to report annually to the Committee on the preparation of that strategy;

7. *Acknowledges with satisfaction* the contributions made by the Committee to the various aspects of the programme of work of the Council, reiterates its invitation for increased interactions between the Council and the Committee, and encourages the Chair and, as necessary, other members of the Committee, to continue this practice, as specified in Council resolution 2011/20 of 27 July 2011, within existing resources and as appropriate.

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[134] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. I.

[135] Ibid., chap. II.

[136] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 13* (E/2016/33).

2016/22. Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,[137]

Recalling also its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

Recalling further its resolution 2015/26 of 22 July 2015 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015, entitled "Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society", in which the Assembly reaffirmed the World Summit vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, assessed progress made to date, identified gaps and challenges and made recommendations for the future,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 70/184 of 22 December 2015 on information and communications technologies for development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[138]

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned report in a timely manner,

Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society

1. *Welcomes and urges* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 70/125;

2. *Welcomes* the constructive and diverse inputs from all stakeholders in the overall review of progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit and the vision of the 10-year review of the World Summit beyond 2015;

4. *Encourages* close alignment between the World Summit process and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[139] as called for in General Assembly resolution 70/125, highlighting the cross-cutting contribution of information and communications technology to the Sustainable Development Goals and poverty eradication, and noting that access to information and communications technologies has also become a development indicator and aspiration in and of itself;

5. *Reaffirms* that one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda is to significantly increase access to information and communications technology;

6. *Welcomes* the remarkable evolution and diffusion of information and communications technologies, underpinned by the contributions of both public and private sectors, which have seen penetration into almost all corners of the globe, created new opportunities for social interaction, enabled new business models, and contributed to economic growth and development in all other sectors, while noting the unique and emerging challenges related to their evolution and diffusion;

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[137] See A/C.2/59/3 and A/60/687.

[138] A/71/67-E/2016/51.

[139] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

7. *Notes with concern* that there are still significant digital divides, such as between and within countries and between women and men, which need to be addressed through, among other actions, strengthened enabling policy environments and international cooperation to improve affordability, access, education, capacity-building, multilingualism, cultural preservation, investment and appropriate financing, acknowledges that a gender divide exists as part of the digital divides, and encourages all stakeholders to ensure the full participation of women in the information society and women's access to new technologies, especially information and communications technologies for development;

8. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, emphasizing, in particular, its multi-stakeholder nature, the roles played in this regard by leading agencies as action line facilitators and the roles of the regional commissions and the United Nations Group on the Information Society, and expresses its appreciation for the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the World Summit;

9. *Recognizes* the value and principle of multi-stakeholder cooperation and engagement that have characterized the World Summit process since its inception and that are clearly recognized in the 2030 Agenda, and notes that many activities that support the objectives of the World Summit and the Sustainable Development Goals are being implemented by Governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, academic and technical communities and multi-stakeholder partnerships in their respective roles and responsibilities;

10. *Takes note* of the reports of many United Nations entities, with their respective executive summaries, submitted as input for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

11. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit at the regional and international levels,[138] including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting on the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

13. *Highlights* the urgent need for the incorporation of the recommendations contained in the outcome documents of the World Summit in the revised guidelines for United Nations country teams on preparing the common country assessments and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, including the addition of an information and communications technology for development component, for which the United Nations Group on the Information Society has offered its assistance;

14. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the Geneva and Tunis phases of the World Summit;[137]

15. *Also recalls* that, in its resolution 70/125, the General Assembly called for continuation of the annual reports on the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to the Council, and reaffirms the role of the Commission, as set forth in Council resolution 2006/46, in assisting the Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit;

16. *Calls upon* all States, in building the information society, to take steps to avoid and to refrain from taking any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries and that hinders their well-being;

17. *Welcomes* the fact that the rapid growth in access to mobile telephony and broadband since 2005 has meant that more than half of the world's inhabitants should have access to information and communications technologies within their reach and make use of them by the end of 2016, in line with one of the World Summit targets, the value of this progress being enhanced by the advent of new services and applications, including m-health, m-agriculture, mobile transactions, m-government, e-government, e-learning, e-business and development services, which offer great potential for the development of the information society;

18. *Notes with great concern* that many developing countries lack affordable access to information and communications technologies and that, for the majority of the poor, the promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital and knowledge divides;

19. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as an appropriate enabling environment, sufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity, as well as issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

20. *Also recognizes* the rapid growth in broadband access networks, especially in developed countries, and underscores the need to urgently address the growing digital divides in the availability, affordability, quality of access and use of broadband between and within high-, middle- and low-income countries and other regions, with special emphasis on supporting the least developed countries, small island developing States and Africa as a continent;

21. *Further recognizes* that the transition to a mobile-led communications environment is leading to significant changes in operators' business models and that it requires significant rethinking of the ways in which individuals and communities make use of networks and devices, of government strategies and of ways in which communications networks can be used to achieve development objectives;

22. *Recognizes* that, even with all the developments and the improvement observed in some respects, in numerous developing countries information and communications technologies and their applications are still not available to or affordable for the majority of people, particularly those living in rural areas;

23. *Also recognizes* that the number of Internet users is growing and that, in some instances, the digital divide and the knowledge divide are also changing in character, from a divide based on whether access is available to one based on the quality of access, information and skills that users can obtain and the value that they can derive therefrom, and recognizes in this regard that there is a need to prioritize the use of information and communications technologies through innovative approaches, including multi-stakeholder approaches, within national and regional development strategies;

24. *Takes note* of the global report of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, entitled *The State of Broadband 2015: Broadband as a Foundation for Sustainable Development*, and notes with interest the continuous efforts of the Broadband Commission in promoting high-level advocacy for the establishment of an enabling environment for broadband connectivity, in particular through national broadband plans and public-private partnerships for ensuring that the development agenda challenges are met with appropriate impact and in conjunction with all stakeholders;

25. *Reaffirms* the commitment made in General Assembly resolution 70/125 to close the digital divides between and within countries, including the gender digital divide, through efforts to improve connectivity, affordability, multilingual content, digital skills and digital literacy, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and groups in vulnerable situations;

26. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to pay particular attention to the unique and emerging information and communications technology challenges facing all countries, in particular developing countries, as envisaged in the relevant paragraphs of resolution 70/125;

27. *Notes* that, while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing efforts to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

28. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and development-oriented information society;

29. *Notes* that topics continue to emerge, such as e-environment applications and the contribution of information and communications technologies to early warning, mitigating climate change, social networking, virtualization and cloud computing and services, mobile Internet and mobile-based services, cybersecurity, the gender gap, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection, especially against cyberexploitation and abuse, of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people;

30. *Reaffirms* that, in the outcome document on the overall review of the implementation of the World Summit action lines, the General Assembly called for the World Summit on the Information Society Forum to be held annually,[140] the most recent Forum having been held in Geneva from 2 to 6 May 2016, as a platform for discussion and sharing of best practices in the implementation of the World Summit outcomes by all stakeholders;

31. *Encourages* action line facilitators to use the Geneva Plan of Action[141] as the framework for identifying practical measures to use information and communications technologies to help to achieve the 2030 Agenda, noting the World Summit on the Information Society-Sustainable Development Goals Matrix, developed by United Nations agencies, and further encourages these entities to ensure close alignment to the 2030 Agenda when considering new work to implement the outcomes of the World Summit, according to their existing mandates and resources;

32. *Reiterates* the importance of the call by the General Assembly for all stakeholders to integrate information and communications technologies into approaches to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals and its request to United Nations entities facilitating the World Summit action lines to review their reporting and workplans to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

Internet governance

33. *Reaffirms* that the outcomes of the World Summit related to Internet governance, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General through two distinct processes, and recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

34. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 37 and 67 to 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society;[142]

35. *Further reaffirms* paragraphs 55 to 65 of General Assembly resolution 70/125;

Enhanced cooperation

36. *Recognizes* the importance of enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable Governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not have an impact on international public policy issues;

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[140] See General Assembly resolution 70/125.

[141] See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

[142] See A/60/687.

37. *Notes* the proposal by the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the structure and composition of the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125;

38. *Recommends*, bearing in mind past practice, that the Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation, in deciding on its methods of work, should consider ensuring transparency, inclusiveness and diversity of views, including by being open to the active participation of all member States and observer States of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and representatives of other relevant stakeholders, and should aim to adopt its report and recommendations by consensus, reflecting different options and opinions, if necessary;

Internet Governance Forum

39. *Recognizes* the importance of the Internet Governance Forum and its mandate as a forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on various matters, as reflected in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, including discussion on public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance;

40. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 70/125, to extend the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum for a further 10 years, during which time the Forum should continue to show progress on working modalities and the participation of relevant stakeholders from developing countries;

41. *Recognizes* that national and regional Internet Governance Forum initiatives have emerged, taking place in all regions and addressing Internet governance issues of relevance and priority to the organizing country or region;

42. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 70/125, in which the Assembly called upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, within its regular reporting, to give due consideration to fulfilment of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum of the Commission;[143]

43. *Notes* the holding of the tenth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, hosted by the Government of Brazil in João Pessoa from 10 to 13 November 2015, under the theme "Evolution of Internet governance: empowering sustainable development";

44. *Welcomes* the holding of the eleventh meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, to be hosted by the Government of Mexico from 6 to 9 December 2016 in Guadalajara, under the theme "Enabling inclusive and sustainable growth", and notes that, in the preparatory process for the meeting, recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on Improvements to the Internet Governance Forum are being taken into consideration;

45. *Welcomes*, in that context, the continuous progress made with regard to the intersessional work of the Internet Governance Forum in the different modalities of connecting and enabling the next billion online, dynamic coalitions and best practice forums, as well as the contributions being made by both national and regional Internet governance forums;

The road ahead

46. *Calls upon* United Nations entities to continue to actively cooperate in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system, to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda;

47. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divides, in their different forms, an area of priority concern, to put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and to continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divides among and within countries;

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[143] A/67/65-E/2012/48 and Corr.1.

48. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-oriented and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divides;

49. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility of nations to information and communications technologies, with the aim of creating equitable opportunities for the growth of the information and communications technology sectors of developing countries;

50. *Urges* all countries to make concrete efforts to fulfil their commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development;[144]

51. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services are essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

52. *Acknowledges* the importance of digital monitoring tools that support the deployment and measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

53. *Reiterates* the importance of sharing best practices at the global level, and, while recognizing excellence in the implementation of the projects and initiatives that further the goals of the World Summit, encourages all stakeholders to nominate their projects for the annual World Summit project prizes as an integral part of the World Summit stocktaking process, while taking note of the report on the World Summit success stories;

54. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums, in accordance with the outcomes of the World Summit, to periodically review the methodologies for information and communications technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances, and therefore:

(*a*) *Encourages* Member States to collect relevant data at the national level on information and communications technologies, to share information about country case studies and to collaborate with other countries in capacity-building exchange programmes;

(*b*) *Encourages* United Nations organizations and other relevant organizations and forums to promote assessment of the impact of information and communications technologies on sustainable development;

(*c*) *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development and the annual *Measuring the Information Society Report*, which provides recent trends and statistics on access to and the affordability of information and communications technologies and the evolution of the information and knowledge societies worldwide, including the Information and Communications Technology Development Index;

(*d*) *Encourages* the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technology for Development to follow up on Statistical Commission decision 47/110 of 11 March 2016 on information and communications technology statistics,[145] and recommends in that context that the Partnership develop guidance to improve cooperation with the different stakeholders for the purposes of producing high quality and timely information and communications technology statistics and of leveraging the potential benefits of using big data for official statistics;

(*e*) *Notes* the holding, in Hiroshima, Japan, from 30 November to 2 December 2015, of the thirteenth World Telecommunication/Information and Communications Technology Indicators Symposium;

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[144] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

[145] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 4* (E/2016/24), chap. I, sect. B.

55. *Invites* the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to support the review and assessment work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development regarding follow-up to the World Summit, while acknowledging with appreciation the financial support provided by the Governments of Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America to this fund;

56. *Recalls* the proposal in General Assembly resolution 70/125 that the Assembly hold a high-level meeting on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society in 2025;

57. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General and the related discussion of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its nineteenth session;[146]

58. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting an inclusive information society, with particular attention to bridging the digital and broadband divides, taking into account the considerations of developing countries, gender and culture, as well as youth and other underrepresented groups.

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2016/23. Science, technology and innovation for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development as the United Nations torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation for development,

Recognizing also the critical role and contribution of science, technology and innovation in building and maintaining national competitiveness in the global economy, addressing global challenges and realizing sustainable development,

Recognizing further the seminal role that information and communications technologies play in promoting and empowering science, technology and innovation for development,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[147] in which it was recognized that science and technology, including information and communications technologies, are vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, and reaffirming the commitments contained therein,

Recalling also that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/220 of 20 December 2013 on science, technology and innovation for development, encouraged the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies into their national development strategies,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 2011/235 of 26 July 2011 providing for the extension, until 2015, of the mandate of the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/129 of 19 December 2011 and 66/211 and 66/216 of 22 December 2011 addressing, respectively, the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, barriers to equal access for women and girls to science and technology, and the integration of a gender perspective into development policies and programmes,

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[146] Ibid., *Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/31).

[147] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Taking note of the importance for science, technology and innovation development policies and programmes to address various aspects of the digital divide,

Recognizing that the availability, accessibility and affordability of quality education in science, technology and mathematics at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels is essential in order to create a social environment conducive to the promotion of science, technology and innovation,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recognizing the instrumental role of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies in the achievement of a number of Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting the role of science, technology and innovation, along with information and communications technologies, as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda to continue to address global challenges,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and noting the establishment of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris, from 30 November to 13 December 2015,[148]

Welcoming also General Assembly resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 on the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

Welcoming further the work of the Commission on its two current priority themes, "Smart cities and infrastructure" and "Foresight for digital development",

Recognizing the need for new approaches that embed capacity-building in the areas of science, technology and innovation as a crucial component of national development plans, inter alia, through collaboration between the relevant ministries and regulatory bodies,

Recognizing also that technology foresight exercises could help policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through the identification of challenges and opportunities that can be addressed strategically, and that technology trends should be analysed, keeping in view the wider socioeconomic context,

Recognizing further that well-developed innovation and digital ecosystems[149] play a fundamental role in the effective digital development and facilitation of science, technology and innovation,

Recognizing the increased regional integration efforts across the world and the associated regional dimension of science, technology and innovation issues,

Noting the significant achievements and continuing potential contribution of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies to human welfare, economic prosperity and employment,

Noting also that the success of using technology and innovation policies at the national level is facilitated by, among other things, creating policy environments that enable education and research institutions, businesses and industry to innovate, invest and transform science, technology and innovation into employment and economic growth incorporating all interrelated elements, including knowledge transfer,

Noting further various ongoing and future initiatives related to science, technology and innovation to explore important issues associated with the Sustainable Development Goals,

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[148] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[149] The digital ecosystem involves components such as technological infrastructure, data infrastructure, financial infrastructure, institutional infrastructure and human infrastructure.

Recommends the following for consideration by national Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(*a*) Governments, individually and collectively, are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and to consider taking the following actions:

(i) To closely link science, technology, innovation and strategies of sustainable development by prominently featuring capacity-building in information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation in national development planning;

(ii) To promote local innovation capabilities for inclusive and sustainable economic development by bringing together local scientific, vocational and engineering knowledge, mobilizing resources from multiple channels, improving core information and communications technology and supporting smart infrastructure, including through collaboration with and among national programmes;

(iii) To encourage and support the science, technology and innovation efforts leading to the development of infrastructure and policies that support the global expansion of information and communications technology infrastructure, products and services, including broadband Internet access to all people, catalysing multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020 and endeavouring to improve the affordability of such services;

(iv) To undertake systemic research, including foresight exercises, on new trends in science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies and their impact on development, particularly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;[150]

(v) To work, with input from a variety of stakeholders, including appropriate United Nations agencies, to formulate, adopt and implement science, technology and innovation policies aimed at contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(vi) To use strategic foresight exercises to identify potential gaps in education for the medium and long term and address such gaps with a policy mix, including the promotion of science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and vocational training;

(vii) To use strategic foresight as a process to encourage structured debate among all stakeholders, including representatives of Government, science, industry and civil society and the private sector, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, towards creating a shared understanding of long-term issues and building consensus on future policies;

(viii) To undertake strategic foresight initiatives on global and regional challenges at regular intervals and cooperate towards the establishment of a mapping system to review and share technology foresight outcomes, including pilot projects, with other Member States, making use of existing regional mechanisms, and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

(ix) To encourage the review of progress on integrating science, technology and innovation in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(x) To conduct assessments of national innovation systems, including digital ecosystems, drawing from foresight exercises, at regular intervals, to identify weaknesses in the systems and make effective policy interventions to strengthen their weaker components, and share outcomes with other Member States;

(xi) To recognize the need to promote the functional dynamics of innovation systems and other relevant methodologies based on diversified policy instruments to support science, technology and innovation development priorities, in order to strengthen the coherence of such systems for sustainable development;

(xii) To encourage digital natives to play a key role in a community-based approach to science, technology and innovation capacity-building, and facilitate the use of information and communications technologies in the context of the 2030 Agenda;

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[150] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

(xiii) To put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems, bearing in mind the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship;

(xiv) To collaborate with all relevant stakeholders, promote the application of information and communications technologies in all sectors, improve environmental sustainability and encourage the creation of suitable facilities to recycle and dispose of e-waste;

(xv) To address the ongoing and persistent gender gap in the fields of science, technology and innovation as a whole, and science, technology, engineering and mathematics education in particular, by encouraging mentoring and supporting other efforts to attract and retain women and girls in those fields;

(xvi) To support the policies and activities of developing countries in the fields of science and technology through North-South and South-South cooperation by encouraging financial and technical assistance, capacity-building, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions and technical training programmes or courses;

(*b*) The Commission is encouraged:

(i) To continue its role as a torch-bearer for science, technology and innovation and to provide high-level advice to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on relevant science, technology, engineering and innovation issues;

(ii) To help to articulate the important role of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation as enablers in the 2030 Agenda by acting as a forum for strategic planning and providing foresight about critical trends in science, technology and innovation in key sectors of the economy and drawing attention to emerging and disruptive technologies;

(iii) To consider how its work aligns with, feeds into and complements other international forums on science, technology and innovation and efforts supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

(iv) To raise awareness and facilitate networking and partnerships among various technology foresight organizations and networks, in collaboration with other stakeholders;

(v) To promote, in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[151] international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development, including capacity-building and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and conditions;

(vi) To raise awareness among policymakers about the process of innovation and to identify particular opportunities for developing countries to benefit from such innovation, with special attention being placed on new trends in innovation that can offer novel possibilities for developing countries;

(vii) To proactively strengthen and revitalize global science, technology and innovation partnerships for sustainable development, which would entail the engagement of the Commission in (*a*) translating technology foresight into elaborating the scope of specific international projects for targeted research, technology development and deployment and initiatives for building human resource capacity for science, technology and innovation; and (*b*) exploring innovative financing models and other resources contributing to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in collaborative projects and initiatives in science, technology and innovation;

(viii) To discuss and explore innovative financing models as a means to attract new stakeholders, innovators and sources of investment capital for science, technology, engineering and innovation-based solutions, in collaboration with other organizations, where appropriate;

(ix) To promote capacity-building and cooperation in research and development, in collaboration with relevant institutions, including appropriate United Nations agencies, working to facilitate the strengthening of innovation systems that support innovators, particularly in developing countries, to boost their efforts to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;

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[151] General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

(x) To provide a forum for sharing best practices, the results of foresight exercises, successful local innovation models, case studies and experience on the use of science, technology and engineering for innovation, including the application of new emerging technologies, in symbiotic relationship with information and communications technologies, for inclusive and sustainable development, and to share findings with all relevant United Nations entities including through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and its multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation;

(xi) To continue to play an active role in creating awareness of the potential contribution of science, technology and innovation to the 2030 Agenda through substantive inputs, as appropriate, to relevant processes and bodies of the United Nations, and to share findings and good practices on science, technology and innovation among Member States and beyond;

(xii) To highlight the importance of the work of the Commission related to the implementation of and follow-up to the areas of information and communications technologies and science, technology and innovation related to the Sustainable Development Goals, with the Chair of the Commission to report at appropriate reviews and meetings of the Council, taking into account that 2016 is the first year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

(*c*) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is encouraged:

(i) To seek funding proactively for the expansion of science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with an emphasis on the critical role of information and communications technologies in empowering science, technology and innovation and engineering capacity-building and utilization, and the implementation of the recommendations on those reviews, as appropriate, in close cooperation with United Nations agencies and international organizations;

(ii) To look into the feasibility of including elements of strategic foresight and digital ecosystem assessment in policy reviews of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technologies, possibly by including a chapter dedicated to these themes;

(iii) To plan for periodic updates on progress made in countries for which science, technology and innovation policy reviews have been performed and to invite those countries to report to the Commission on progress made, lessons learned and challenges encountered in implementing recommendations;

(iv) To encourage the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission to provide inputs to the policy deliberations and documentation of the Commission, to report on progress at the annual sessions of the Commission and to better integrate gender perspectives into science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

48th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

2016/24. Human settlements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its relevant resolutions and decisions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[152]

Recalling also relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, entitled "Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)", resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, entitled "The future we want", resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, entitled "Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)", resolution 70/1 of

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[152] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (A/CONF.165/14), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and resolutions 68/239 of 27 December 2013, 69/226 of 19 December 2014 and 70/210 of 22 December 2015, entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)",

Acknowledging the work of UN-Habitat, and of other relevant United Nations bodies, towards attaining the goal of sustainable urban development and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda as well as other internationally agreed goals and targets relevant to human settlements, including its support to countries in this regard,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;[153]

2. *Decides* to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its seventy-first session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its substantive session of 2017 a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

48th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

2016/25. Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 2015/252 of 22 July 2015, in which it decided that the Commission on Population and Development should review the functioning of its methods of work at its forty-ninth session, in 2016, with a view to further enhancing the impact of the work of the Commission and its contribution to the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also its resolution 1995/55 of 28 July 1995 and its decision 2005/213 of 31 March 2005, as well as Commission on Population and Development resolution 2006/1 of 10 May 2006[154] and decisions 2004/2 of 26 March 2004[155] and 2005/2 of 14 April 2005[156] on the methods of work of the Commission,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013, in which the Assembly called for the harmonization and coordination of the agendas and work programmes of the functional commissions, and emphasized the need to strengthen the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recalling Council resolution 1981/83 of 24 July 1981, in which it instructed its subsidiary bodies to rationalize their agendas and programmes of work, resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982, in which it recommended that the documentation and programme of work of the subsidiary bodies of the Council be rationalized in order to enable them to effectively implement the mandates entrusted to them, and decision 1983/163 of 22 July 1983 with regard to the integration or consolidation of documents that deal with related or similar themes, with a view to rationalizing documentation, without having a negative impact on their technical quality, as necessary,

Recognizing the key role that the Economic and Social Council plays in achieving balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[157] and the key actions for its further implementation,[158]

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[153] E/2016/54.

[154] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5* (E/2006/25), chap. I, sect. B.

[155] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 5* (E/2004/25), chap. I, sect. B.

[156] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 5* (E/2005/25), chap. I, sect. B.

[157] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[158] General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 49/128 of 19 December 1994, in which it was decided that the Assembly, through its role in policy formulation, the Economic and Social Council, through its role in overall guidance and coordination, and a revitalized Population Commission[159] should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 65/234 of 22 December 2010 on the follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014, in which the Assembly decided to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014 and ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives,

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and stressing the importance of the implementation of this new ambitious Agenda,

Emphasizing the breadth of experience of non-governmental organizations in the follow-up to the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation and the need to continue to promote their effective participation in and valuable contribution to the work of the Commission on Population and Development, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Reaffirms* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[157] and the key actions for its further implementation[158] as well as the outcomes of its reviews, takes note of the outcome documents of the regional review conferences on population and development, and stresses that the outcome documents of the regional review conferences provide region-specific guidance on population and development beyond 2014 for each region that adopted the particular outcome document;

2. *Also reaffirms* the primary mandate of the Commission on Population and Development, derived from General Assembly resolution 49/128, in which the Assembly decided that the Commission would monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and would advise the Economic and Social Council thereon;

3. *Further reaffirms* the central role of the Commission in coordinating the review and assessment of the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action, including addressing gaps and challenges to implementation;

4. *Affirms* that the Commission will contribute to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[160] within its existing mandate, and that the contribution of the Commission should reflect the integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as their interlinkages;

5. *Decides* that the Commission will streamline its agenda and programme of work by consolidating agenda items and rationalizing related documentation and reports without having a negative impact on their technical quality, with a view to enabling the Commission to effectively perform its mandate and to increasing complementarity and avoiding duplication;

6. *Also decides* that the Commission shall continue its current practice of selecting one special theme for each annual session on the basis of progress, gaps, recurrent challenges and evolving issues relevant to population and development based on the Programme of Action and the key actions to accelerate its further implementation, while also taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to fully implementing all of its mandated tasks and contributing to the work of the Economic and Social Council, including by building synergies and, in the context of its working methods, as appropriate, taking into account the thematic annual focus of the Council and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1, as part of a multi-year work programme;

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[159] The Population Commission was renamed the Commission on Population and Development pursuant to para. 24 of General Assembly resolution 49/128.

[160] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

7. *Further decides* to include under the item on the general debate two sub-items, one focusing on actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action at the global, regional and national levels, and one focusing on the special theme of the Commission;

8. *Encourages* all Member States, in their statements in the general debate, to give emphasis to national and regional experiences, achievements, challenges and lessons learned;

9. *Notes* the contribution of non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors towards the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and reaffirms that, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and with Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, they should continue to be given the opportunity to actively participate in the work of the Commission;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund and other relevant stakeholders, to continue to convene expert meetings and informal technical briefings on the special theme prior to each annual session of the Commission;

11. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission to make all efforts to improve communication with Member States by, inter alia, circulating the minutes of its meetings in a cumulative form to the members of the respective regional groups within 10 days of the meeting;

12. *Affirms* that the resolutions and decisions of the Commission will be negotiated and that the outcome of the discussions on the special theme will continue to contain substantive and action-oriented recommendations for furthering the implementation of the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014, and encourages the Bureau to take the necessary steps in this regard;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional groups nominating their representatives as early as possible, and no later than the last day of an annual session, so that the election of members of the Bureau for the next session at the closure of the current session can proceed on schedule, thereby facilitating the active participation of all Bureau members throughout the process of preparing for the next session;

14. *Encourages* the regional commissions of the United Nations to continue to contribute to the work of the Commission, in collaboration, where appropriate, with other intergovernmental organizations, especially regional organizations, and other United Nations entities;

15. *Reaffirms* the complementary roles of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Population Fund, within their existing mandates, in supporting the efficient work of the Commission;

16. *Decides* that the Commission may, at the request of Member States, further review its methods of work in view of the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

48th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

2016/26. Report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifteenth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2012/28 of 27 July 2012, 2013/23 of 24 July 2013, 2014/38 of 18 November 2014, 2015/28 of 22 July 2015 and other related resolutions on public administration and development, in which it affirmed that service to citizens should be at the centre of transforming public administration and that the foundations of sustainable development at all levels include transparent, participatory and accountable governance and a professional, ethical, responsive and information and communications technology-enabled public administration,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets and affirmed its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/327 of 14 September 2015, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of freedom, human rights, national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels as central to enabling inclusive and accountable public services for sustainable development,

Noting the importance of integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning,

Referring to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[161] which entered into force on 14 December 2005,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/184 of 22 December 2015, in which the Assembly recognized the need to harness the potential of information and communications technologies as critical enablers of sustainable development and to overcome the digital divide, and stressing that capacity-building for the productive use of such technologies should be given due consideration in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 69/228 of 19 December 2014 on promoting and fostering the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions, in which the Assembly emphasized that efficient, accountable and transparent public administration has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals,

Recognizing the role of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration in providing policy advice and programmatic guidance to the Economic and Social Council on issues related to governance and public administration, and the relevance of the work of the Committee to the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifteenth session,[162] and expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Committee on moving from commitments to results in transforming public institutions to facilitate inclusive policy formulation and integration in the implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, in accordance with the 2016 theme of the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Invites* the Committee to place the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[163] at the centre of its work and to continue to advise the Council on how public administrations can support the implementation and progress reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Committee to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, and invites Member States to make the principle of leaving no one behind a core principle of public administration;

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[161] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

[162] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 24* (E/2016/44).

[163] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Role of public institutions

4. *Stresses* that an effective public administration is a fundamental condition for the successful implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;

5. *Welcomes* the fact that many countries are in the process of identifying and updating policies, strategies, institutions and arrangements for spearheading and coordinating the implementation and progress review of the Sustainable Development Goals, also welcomes the exchange of lessons learned on this topic at the high-level political forum in July 2016, and notes the importance of the sectoral ministries, in developing and implementing policies in their respective areas, taking into account the interrelationships inherent in the Goals;

6. *Acknowledges* the need to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

Integrated policies for the Sustainable Development Goals

7. *Encourages* Governments to develop institutional arrangements and mechanisms for supporting the development and implementation of coherent and integrated policies for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, noting that this also requires sustained leadership and that cooperation, consultation, engagement, dialogue and partnership should be the modus operandi of public administrations and public servants;

8. *Notes* the importance of a clear framework for allocating responsibilities related to the Sustainable Development Goals and for establishing the working relationships between the national and subnational levels of government;

9. *Underscores* the fact that local governments have a critical role in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, given their proximity to the population and at the grass-roots level, their role in delivering basic public services and their ability to take integrated approaches, bearing in mind that Goal 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

10. *Stresses* that the responsibilities of local governments for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals should be supported by adequate human and financial resources and capacities;

11. *Recommends* that national and local governments, in their first steps to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, identify implementation priorities, targets and institutional arrangements and, inter alia, determine who is at risk of being left behind, drawing on broad consultations and engagement with civil society, with particular consideration given to necessary institutional reforms, as well as adjustments to policies, capacities and resources;

12. *Calls for* innovative efforts to build the capacities of public institutions for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in areas such as coherent policymaking, planning, implementation, foresight, evidence-based reviews of progress and the collection and use of statistics and data;

13. *Calls upon* Governments and other relevant actors to sustain the promotion of creativity, innovation and excellence in public administration, inter alia, by transforming administrative structures, processes, legislation and regulations based on information and communications technology and the Internet;

Participatory decision-making and inclusive service delivery

14. *Encourages* Governments to develop an open government system as a model of governance that focuses on citizens and establishes a new relationship between public administration and society;

15. *Recognizes* that the policies for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals should be evidence-based, developed in a participatory, inclusive and collaborative fashion and focused on achieving results;

16. *Notes* that realizing the Sustainable Development Goals will require major efforts and investments to raise awareness about the Goals, build ownership of the Goals and create a culture of inclusive engagement and responsibility among all stakeholders through education, communication, interaction, advocacy and capacity-building;

17. *Recognizes* that fostering open government and promoting citizen engagement are essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

18. *Also recognizes* the transformative power of information and communications technology while noting that many forms of digital divide remain, and stresses that approaches to the delivery of public services for sustainable development must be multidimensional in order to reach the poorest and most vulnerable;

19. *Notes* the value of the United Nations e-Government Survey as a tool in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

20. *Encourages* Governments pursuing open government initiatives to conduct an independent evaluation of the impact of such initiatives on the quality of public services and on the strengthening of transparency, accountability and social inclusion, with a view to enhancing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

Diversity and non-discrimination

21. *Expects* that the promotion of inclusion and diversity as a positive force, together with global values related to mutual respect among people of all backgrounds and views, will drive the changes necessary for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and advises that efforts in this regard need to focus both on society at large and on public servants;

22. *Recognizes* that, within public institutions, a balance must be found between the concern for integrating people who have been discriminated against, on the one hand, and the concerns for giving equal chances to all and ensuring the efficient functioning of institutions, on the other hand;

23. *Notes* that ensuring inclusiveness by and within public administration requires committed and inclusive leadership and a holistic, coherent and integrated vision in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, which may include the establishment of institutional and legislative diversity frameworks and mechanisms at all levels;

24. *Calls upon* Governments to proactively pursue policies to ensure that public services and public action improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable and those who are discriminated against;

25. *Also calls upon* Governments to develop innovative approaches, including community-driven development, to ensure that public services fully benefit the poorest and most vulnerable, inter alia, through the establishment of policy impact assessments, institutional and legislative frameworks and mechanisms to ensure that no one is left behind, as well as partnering with communities, non-governmental organizations and the private sector;

26. *Invites* Governments to consider measures to understand and address the factors driving discrimination and exclusion in public institutions on the basis of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential;

Oversight and accountability in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

27. *Recognizes* that corruption will undermine the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and stresses that combating corruption at all levels requires a broad approach to preventing, detecting and punishing corrupt practices at the social level and targeted approaches to address the specific types of corruption that block the achievement of particular Goals;

28. *Encourages* Governments to ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements, in order to allow citizens to hold State institutions accountable for the use of resources entrusted to them and for their performance in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals;

29. *Notes* that a transparent election process at both the national and local levels is crucial for a committed, ethical and engaged leadership;

30. *Underscores* the fact that policies, programmes and actions for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals should be designed and monitored in a participatory and transparent manner with a built-in concern for accountability;

Public servants and the Sustainable Development Goals

31. *Considers* that successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals depends on a merit-based civil service, which helps to promote public ethics and ensures effective and fair human resources management;

32. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure that public institutions include civil servants from all segments of the population, that civil servants receive effective training and that they are subject to fair and merit-based employment decisions;

Follow-up

33. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, educational and research institutions, schools of public administration and other organizations to collaborate in raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals, which may involve the organization of various activities, including meetings and symposiums;

34. *Requests* the Committee, at its sixteenth session, to be held from 24 to 28 April 2017, to examine and make recommendations on the theme of the 2017 session of the Council;

35. *Invites* the Committee to contribute to the thematic review of the high-level political forum, giving particular attention to the cross-cutting nature of all the Sustainable Development Goals;

36. *Also invites* the Committee to continue to advise on approaches and practices related to the institutions, policies and arrangements being established to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, bearing in mind that the specific context and situation of countries differ widely;

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution fully into account in the work of the Organization, inter alia, in addressing gaps in research and analysis and in responding to the capacity development needs of Member States for building effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels in pursuit of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

38. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote and support innovation and excellence in public services for sustainable development through the United Nations Public Service Awards;

39. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution through the established working methods of the Committee.

48th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

2016/27. Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012, in which the Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", in which Heads of State and Government recognized the importance of space technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, in which the Assembly adopted the document entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which was recognized the need for new data acquisition and integration approaches to improve the availability, quality, timeliness and disaggregation of data to support the implementation of the new development agenda at all levels, benefiting from the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress,

Bearing in mind that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030[164] and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway[165] unequivocally call for globally coordinated actions in new data acquisition and integration approaches and in employing geospatial information for sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, and to strengthen the availability and accessibility of geospatial data platforms,

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[164] General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

[165] General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/266 of 26 February 2015, entitled "A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development", in which the Assembly called for greater multilateral cooperation on geodesy, including the open sharing of geospatial data, further capacity-building in developing countries, the creation of international standards and conventions, and contributions to the global reference frame and regional densifications through relevant national mechanisms and intergovernmental cooperation,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/24 of 27 July 2011, by which the Council established the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to provide a forum for coordination and dialogue among Member States and between Member States and relevant international organizations,

Recalling further that, in establishing the Committee of Experts, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex to its resolution 2011/24, the Council requested the Committee to present to it in 2016 a comprehensive review of all aspects of the Committee's work and operations, in order to allow Member States to assess its effectiveness,

Noting decision 5/113, adopted on 7 August 2015 by the Committee of Experts at its fifth session,[166] in which the Committee recommended that the Council consider strengthening the mandate of the Committee in order to strengthen its interaction with other subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular the Statistical Commission, and agreed that the role of the Committee, as an assembly of authoritative national government institutions in the field of geospatial information, was increasingly important in effectively coordinating the field of geospatial information management in the broader United Nations system,

Noting also the establishment of a strong and streamlined regional infrastructure composed of five regional technical geospatial information committees[167] that report to the Committee of Experts and bring important regional perspectives to the consideration of global geospatial issues,

Noting further the recommendations emanating from the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific,[168] the second plenary meeting of the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Americas and the first plenary meeting of the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa, which supported the mandate of the Committee of Experts to enhance its role and increase its contribution to the work of the United Nations, agreed that the formal United Nations regional cartographic conference format was no longer a necessary requirement and recommended that the Council consider removing the conferences from the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings, with their mandates and obligations assumed by the Committee at the global level, and their technical and substantive activities at the regional and national levels assumed by the regional technical committees of the United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on the review of its work;[169]

2. *Acknowledges* the considerable achievements and progress made by the Committee of Experts in the area of global geospatial information management over the past five years and its contribution to the strengthening of geospatial information management capacities and utilization in developing countries;

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[166] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 26* (E/2015/46), chap. I, sect. B.

[167] Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific; Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Americas; Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa; Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Arab States; and Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Europe.

[168] See E/CONF.104/9.

[169] E/2016/47.

3. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Committee of Experts to strea[illegible]e work of the four current subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council in the field of geospatial in[illegible] management, namely the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for the Americas and for Asia and the Pacific, respectively, and the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and its related United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;

4. *Recognizes* that the Committee of Experts has operated effectively and in line with the mandate given by the Council over the past five years, producing tangible outputs, and that the Committee is well placed to continue to contribute to the work of the United Nations, especially in the context of efforts to assist Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[170] the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,[164] the Paris Agreement on climate change[171] and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway;[165]

5. *Stresses* the need to strengthen the coordination and coherence of global geospatial information management, in capacity-building, norm-setting, data collection, data dissemination and data sharing, among others, through appropriate coordination mechanisms, including in the broader United Nations system, building on the work of the Committee of Experts;

6. *Acknowledges* the importance of strengthening capacity-building in the area of geospatial information management and relevant statistical integration, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

7. *Decides* to broaden and strengthen the mandate of the Committee of Experts as the relevant body on geospatial information consisting of government experts, in a cost-neutral manner, with any additional costs to the Committee being offset by the cessation of the mandates of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific and for the Americas;

8. *Also decides* that the formal United Nations regional cartographic conferences are no longer a necessary requirement and, in order to streamline and avoid duplication, that the meetings of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific and for the Americas shall cease forthwith;

9. *Confirms* the inclusion of the annual session of the Committee of Experts within the regular United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings under the Council, inclusive of the provision of dedicated United Nations conference management services and full support for the annual session of the Committee;

10. *Decides* that the substantive mandates and obligations of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific and for the Americas shall be assumed by the Committee of Experts at the global level, and their technical and substantive activities at the regional and national levels assumed by the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Asia and the Pacific and the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Americas, respectively;

11. *Requests* that the regional commissions provide relevant support, upon request and as appropriate, to the work of the regional bodies of the United Nations Initiative on Global Geospatial Information Management and that the outcomes and benefits of the activities of those bodies be equally disseminated to all Member States in each region;

12. *Notes* that sustainable funding and support, particularly for the operations of the Committee of Experts that focus on the Sustainable Development Goals, is needed to strengthen and ensure the continued effectiveness of the Committee, and in this regard encourages Member States to provide voluntary contributions, and otherwise requests the Secretary-General to try to mobilize additional resources, including through the means of trust funds and other sources, as appropriate, and encourages Member States to consider expert secondments, to support the activities of the Committee;

13. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the full and effective participation of the countries in special situations in the Committee of Experts in order to ensure a broad and balanced representation at the sessions of the Committee,

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[170] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[171] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

stresses that adequate resources should be provided, and in this regard encourages Member States to provide voluntary contributions, and otherwise requests the Secretary-General to try to mobilize extrabudgetary resources in order to cover the cost of participation in the Committee for three government representatives from each of the special situation country groupings;

14. *Decides* to change the title of the item on the Council's agenda from "Cartography" to "Geospatial information", and invites thereunder the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names to continue to report on geographical names, and the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management to report on all matters relating to geography, geospatial information and related topics;

15. *Notes* the increasing role and relevance of the Committee of Experts and its acknowledged efforts in streamlining the subsidiary bodies of the Council on geospatial information management matters, and requests that the Committee report back to the Council, no later than in five years' time, on the implementation of the present resolution as well as on its continued efforts to work with the Statistical Commission and with the entire United Nations system, and to integrate geospatial and statistical information systems and, in this context, to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements of the Committee.

48th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

2016/28. Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008, 2009/4 of 23 July 2009, 2010/28 of 23 July 2010, 2012/21 of 26 July 2012, 2013/15 of 23 July 2013, 2014/37 of 18 November 2014 and 2015/18 of 21 July 2015 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009, 2009/267 of 15 December 2009, 2011/207 of 17 February 2011, 2011/211 of 26 April 2011, 2011/268 of 28 July 2011, 2013/209 of 15 February 2013, 2014/207 of 30 January 2014, 2014/210 of 23 April 2014 and 2014/221 of 13 June 2014,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti[172] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recognizes* that political, institutional and socioeconomic stability are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts of the Government of Haiti, the United Nations and the international community in this regard;

3. *Notes with concern* the impact of the extended 2015 electoral cycle on investment, new development programming and budget support;

4. *Urges* Haiti's political actors to work cooperatively to ensure that the upcoming presidential, legislative and local elections are conducted in a free, fair, inclusive and transparent manner in keeping with the new calendar;

5. *Calls upon* all the political actors and stakeholders in Haiti to work in a spirit of consensus and dialogue so that constitutional order is re-established and legitimate, credible and well-functioning authorities are in place at all levels to contribute to the reconstruction and development process;

6. *Calls upon* donors and other partners, including the United Nations system and the international financial institutions, to remain engaged in support of the long-term development of Haiti, in line with priorities set by the Government of Haiti, and calls upon the Haitian authorities and international partners to take more coordinated and transparent steps to strengthen the implementation of the External Aid Coordination Framework for the Development of Haiti with a view to making full use of its potential for effective international support;

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[172] E/2016/79.

7. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to redouble efforts to use existing mechanisms for the tracking of assistance, in order to increase transparency, coordination and alignment with Haitian development priorities;

8. *Welcomes* the elaboration of a United Nations Sustainable Development Framework for the period 2017–2021, and calls for, inter alia, closer coordination between the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti and the United Nations country team and consultation with the Government of Haiti on the implementation of the "Delivering as one" approach by the United Nations system in Haiti;

9. *Recognizes* the positive contribution of South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives coordinated by the Government of Haiti on the basis of a horizontal and participatory approach in order to help the country to respond to development challenges in a more flexible and effective manner, with special emphasis on an integrated approach to capacity-building, and encourages all development partners, including the United Nations system and developing countries, to support such modalities;

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Haiti and development partners to support civil society organizations in Haiti, to benefit from their local knowledge and to strengthen their capacity to engage in the development process and become more effective agents of change in support of Haiti's development objectives;

11. *Invites* donors to align their efforts with the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera in Haiti and the national health plan, as well as with other national activities to prevent waterborne diseases, and to provide the financial resources necessary for their implementation;

12. *Calls urgently for* adequate funding for humanitarian activities, including the cholera epidemic response, as presented in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for Haiti, and encourages partners to connect short-term activities with long-term development to build resilience and reduce the recurrence of crises;

13. *Encourages* all relevant actors within the United Nations system, including the peacebuilding architecture, as appropriate, to consider ways in which they can coordinate their efforts, at the request of the Government of Haiti, to better contribute to the strengthening of national institutions and the implementation of strategies and programmes to support reconstruction and sustainable development;

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti until the conclusion of the 2017 session, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on the long-term development strategy of Haiti to promote socioeconomic recovery, reconstruction and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti, based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Strategic Plan for the Development of Haiti, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

15. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the activities of the Group adequately and within existing resources;

16. *Requests* the Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations and the Inter-American Development Bank, other major stakeholders and civil society organizations, and in this regard welcomes the continuation of the dialogue between the members of the Advisory Group and the Organization of American States;

17. *Also requests* the Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its 2017 session.

49th plenary meeting
27 July 2016

Decisions

2016/200. Election of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for 2015–2016

A

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2015, the Economic and Social Council elected by acclamation OH Joon (Republic of Korea) as President of the Council for 2015–2016, and Frederick Musiiwa Makamure SHAVA (Zimbabwe), Vladimir DROBNJAK (Croatia), María Cristina PERCEVAL (Argentina) and Paul SEGER (Switzerland) as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2015–2016, all for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring when their successors were elected at the beginning of the next cycle, in July 2016, on the understanding that they remained representatives of members of the Council.

B

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2015, the Council elected by acclamation, as Vice-Presidents of the Council for 2015–2016, Sven JÜRGENSON (Estonia), to complete the term of office of Vladimir DROBNJAK (Croatia); and Jürg LAUBER (Switzerland), to complete the term of office of Paul SEGER (Switzerland).

C

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 10 December 2015, the Council elected by acclamation Hector Alejandro PALMA CERNA (Honduras) as a Vice-President of the Council for 2015–2016, to complete the term of office of María Cristina PERCEVAL (Argentina).

2016/201. Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

A

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2015, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected SWITZERLAND to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council further postponed the election of two members from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected PANAMA to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2017, to complete the term of office of GUATEMALA, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2015.

B

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 12 November 2015, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council appointed Leticia MERINO (Mexico) to serve on the Committee for Development Policy for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018, to replace Claudia SHEINBAUM PARDO (Mexico), who had resigned from her seat.

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected FINLAND to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission on Population and Development for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fiftieth session of the Commission, in 2016, and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States and one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016, and one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of its fiftieth session, in 2016, and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected POLAND to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council further postponed the election for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 of three members from African States, three members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected the NETHERLANDS and the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND to fill outstanding vacancies on the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council also elected MONACO for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2016, to complete the term of office of FRANCE, which was resigning from its seat effective 31 December 2015.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected GEORGIA to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2016, to replace CROATIA, whose membership in the Council would expire on 31 December 2015.

Nominations postponed from previous sessions

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated IRAQ for election by the General Assembly to an outstanding vacancy on the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017.

The Council further postponed the nomination of three members from Western European and other States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee: one for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2015; one for a term beginning on the date of election by the Assembly and expiring on 31 December 2017; and one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2016 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

C

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 2 February 2016, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected ISRAEL and PORTUGAL to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission for Social Development for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in 2019.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, in 2016; one member from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2017; one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2019; and two members from African States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of its fifty-fifth session, in 2016, and expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Council elected HUNGARY and SLOVAKIA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected BANGLADESH to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected NORWAY to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2017, to complete the term of office of DENMARK, which had resigned from its seat effective 31 December 2015.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected MALAYSIA, SAUDI ARABIA and SOUTH AFRICA to fill outstanding vacancies on the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2019.

The Council further postponed the election of five members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2016, two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018; and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected KAZAKHSTAN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

D

At its 17th and 18th meetings, held on 5 and 6 April 2016, respectively, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected Sevil ATASOY (Turkey), David T. JOHNSON (United States of America), Galina A. KORCHAGINA (Russian Federation), Alejandro MOHAR BETANCOURT (Mexico) and Luis Alberto OTAROLA PEÑARANDA (Peru) to the International Narcotics Control Board from among candidates nominated by Governments, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2017 and expiring on 1 March 2022.

The Council also elected Cornelis DE JONCHEERE (Netherlands) and Richard Phillip MATTICK (Australia) to the Board from among candidates nominated by the World Health Organization, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 2017 and expiring on 1 March 2022.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following eight Member States to the Statistical Commission for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: BELARUS, CHINA, COLOMBIA, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following eight Member States to the Commission on Population and Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-first session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021: BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CUBA, JAPAN, MADAGASCAR, MALI and MEXICO.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-first session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-fourth session, in 2021.

The Council elected TURKMENISTAN to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its forty-ninth session, in 2016.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the forty-ninth session of the Commission, in 2016, and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of its fiftieth session, in 2016, and expiring at the close of its fifty-third session, in 2020.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following 10 Member States to the Commission for Social Development for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session, in 2021: BRAZIL, CHINA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, HAITI, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, PANAMA, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND and TURKMENISTAN.

The Council postponed the election of two members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States and three members from Western European and other States for a term beginning at the first meeting of the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its fifty-ninth session, in 2021.

The Council elected the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to fill an outstanding vacancy on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of members to fill six outstanding vacancies on the Commission for a term beginning on the date of election: two from African States for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020, one from Eastern European States for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-seventh session, in 2019, one from Western European and other States for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-fifth session, in 2017, and two from Western European and other States for a term expiring at the close of its fifty-eighth session, in 2020.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Commission on the Status of Women for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2017, and expiring at the close of its sixty-fifth session, in 2021: BAHRAIN, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, ESTONIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, NAMIBIA, NIGER, PERU and TUNISIA.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following 16 Member States to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, EL SALVADOR, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, NIGERIA, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SWITZERLAND and TURKMENISTAN.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following seven Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: BANGLADESH, CHINA, EGYPT, ERITREA, HAITI, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SENEGAL.

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee, for a term beginning on the date of election by the General Assembly: one for a term expiring on 31 December 2017, and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

Elections

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected the following nine members to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: Mohamed Ezzeldin ABDEL-MONEIM (Egypt), CHEN Shiqiu (China), Laura-Maria CRACIUNEAN (Romania), Zdzislaw KEDZIA (Poland), Sandra LIEBENBERG (South Africa), Mikel MANCISIDOR DE LA FUENTE (Spain), Lydia Carmelita RAVENBERG (Suriname), Waleed SADI (Jordan) and Michael WINDFUHR (Germany).

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

The Council elected the following seven members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: Jens DAHL (Denmark), Seyed Mohsen EMADI (Islamic Republic of Iran), Jesús Guadalupe FUENTES BLANCO (Mexico), Brian KEANE (United States of America), Aisa MUKABENOVA (Russian Federation), Gervais NZOA (Cameroon) and Tarcila RIVERA ZEA (Peru).

The Council postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

The Council further postponed the election of one member from Asia-Pacific States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2016.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC,[1] GERMANY, GUATEMALA, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SPAIN and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

The Council also elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 to replace members of the Executive Board who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2016: CANADA, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND (expiring on 31 December 2018); FRANCE, to complete the term of office of AUSTRALIA (expiring on 31 December 2017); and IRELAND, to complete the term of office of FINLAND (expiring on 31 December 2017).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND/UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

The Council elected the following 11 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: ALBANIA, CHINA, CUBA, GERMANY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MAURITIUS, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council also elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2017: AUSTRALIA, to complete the term of office of SPAIN (expiring on 31 December 2018); DENMARK, to complete the term of office of AUSTRIA (expiring on 31 December 2018); FINLAND, to complete the term of office of BELGIUM (expiring on 31 December 2017); NEW ZEALAND, to complete the term of office of TURKEY (expiring on 31 December 2017); and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, to complete the term of office of CANADA (expiring on 31 December 2017).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2010/35 of 25 October 2010, elected the following 18 Member States to the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHINA, DENMARK, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, JAPAN, MONTENEGRO, NIGERIA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, YEMEN and ZAMBIA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following four Member States to the Executive Board of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: FINLAND, MEXICO, SAUDI ARABIA and SUDAN.

The Council postponed the election of one member each from States included in Lists A and D[2] set out in the Basic Texts of the World Food Programme for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

The Council elected the following seven Member States to the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: ALGERIA, BELARUS, INDIA, INDONESIA, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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[1] On 17 May 2016, the Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the United Nations advised the Secretariat that "Czechia" was to be used as the short form of the country name.

[2] Reproduced in E/2016/9/Add.10.

The Council postponed the election of one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019.

The Council elected the following Member States for a term beginning on 1 January 2017, to replace members of the Programme Coordinating Board who were resigning from their seats effective 31 December 2016: PORTUGAL, to complete the term of office of the NETHERLANDS (expiring on 31 December 2018); and SWEDEN, to complete the term of office of SWITZERLAND (expiring on 31 December 2018).

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following seven Member States to the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020: BENIN, CHINA, FRANCE, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, PARAGUAY and SOMALIA.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States, three members from Asia-Pacific States, two members from Eastern European States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and four members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2020.

The Council further postponed the election of five members from Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election: two for a term expiring on 31 December 2016; two for a term expiring on 31 December 2018, and one for a term expiring on 31 December 2019.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION

The Council, in accordance with its resolution 2015/1 of 4 March 2015, elected BELGIUM to the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council postponed the election of one member from African States, one member from Asia-Pacific States, one member from Eastern European States, one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and two States members of the Council for a term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2018.

Outstanding vacancies from previous sessions

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected KAZAKHSTAN, the PHILIPPINES and UKRAINE to fill outstanding vacancies on the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018.

The Council took note of the 21 outstanding vacancies on the Working Group for a term beginning on the date of election: four from African States, one from Asia-Pacific States, three from Latin American and Caribbean States and eight from Western European and other States, for a term expiring on 31 December 2017; and two from Asia-Pacific States, one from Eastern European States and two from Latin American and Caribbean States, for a term expiring on 31 December 2018.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected the following seven Member States to fill outstanding vacancies on the Committee for the United Nations Population Award for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2018: ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BENIN, GAMBIA, GHANA, HAITI, ISRAEL and PARAGUAY.

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At its 34th meeting, held on 29 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Appointments

PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Pursuant to Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, the President of the Council appointed the following eight members to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2017 and expiring on 31 December 2019: Mariam Wallet ABOUBAKRINE (Mali), Phoolman CHAUDHARY (Nepal), Terri HENRY (United States of America), Elifuhara LALTAIKA (United Republic of Tanzania), Les MALEZER (Australia), Ann NUORGAM (Finland), Lourdes TIBÁN GUALA (Ecuador) and Dimitri ZAITCEV (Russian Federation).

2016/202. Provisional agenda for the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 24 July 2015, the Economic and Social Council adopted the provisional agenda for its 2016 session.[3]

2016/203. Special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council for the 2016 session

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2015, the Economic and Social Council decided that the special responsibilities of the Bureau of the Council for the 2016 session would be as follows: the high-level segment and the high-level political forum on sustainable development for 2016, convened under the auspices of the Council, as well as the organizational session regarding the programme of work of the Council from July 2016 to July 2017, would be the responsibility of the President, OH Joon (Republic of Korea); the operational activities for development segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, María Cristina PERCEVAL (Argentina);[4] the integration segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Sven JÜRGENSON (Estonia); the humanitarian affairs segment would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Jürg LAUBER (Switzerland); and the coordination and management meetings, including the elections to fill the vacancies in the subsidiary bodies of the Council, would be the responsibility of the Vice-President, Frederick Musiiwa Makamure SHAVA (Zimbabwe).

2016/204. Application of the intergovernmental organization International Network for Bamboo and Rattan for observer status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2015, the Economic and Social Council decided to invite the intergovernmental organization International Network for Bamboo and Rattan to participate on a continuing basis in the deliberations of the Council, in accordance with rule 79 of its rules of procedure.

2016/205. Distribution of seats among the eight experts nominated by Member States to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 12 November 2015, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2001/316 of 26 July 2001 related to the election of the eight experts nominated by Member States for membership in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, decided to conduct future triennial elections to the Forum, starting with the elections to be held at its coordination and management meeting in April 2016, in accordance with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups, with due regard for the distribution of indigenous peoples among the countries of each of the regional groups:

(*a*) One seat for African States;

(*b*) One seat for Asia-Pacific States;

(*c*) One seat for Eastern European States;

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[3] E/2016/1.

[4] Subsequently succeeded by Hector Alejandro Palma Cerna (Honduras) (see decision 2016/200 C).

(*d*) One seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(*e*) One seat for Western European and other States;

(*f*) Three seats to rotate, on a recurring basis, among the five regional groups in accordance with the following pattern:

Election 1	*Election 2*	*Election 3*	*Election 4*	*Election 5*
Latin American and Caribbean States	African States	Western European and other States	Eastern European States	Asia-Pacific States
Western European and other States	Eastern European States	Asia-Pacific States	Latin American and Caribbean States	African States
Asia-Pacific States	Latin American and Caribbean States	African States	Western European and other States	Eastern European States

2016/206. Theme of the integration segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 19 February 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of the integration segment of its 2016 session would be "Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through policy innovation and integration", and stressed the importance of further alignment of the future themes of the integration segment and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under its auspices, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013.

2016/207. Dates of the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 19 February 2016, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2016/1 of 24 July 2015, in particular paragraph (*h*), by which it had decided to hold the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2016 session from Monday, 20 June, to Wednesday, 22 June 2016, decided to change the dates for holding the segment to the period from Monday, 27 June, to Wednesday, 29 June 2016.

2016/208. Dates of the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 19 February 2016, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolutions 69/313 of 27 July 2015 and 70/1 of 25 September 2015 and its resolution 2016/1 of 24 July 2015, decided that the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals would be held on Monday, 6 June, and Tuesday, 7 June 2016.

2016/209. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its operational activities for development segment

At its 14th plenary meeting, on 24 February 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2015 sessions;[5]

(*b*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services on its work during 2015;[6]

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[5] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 14* (E/2015/34/Rev.1).

[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 15* (E/2015/35).

(*c*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2015 sessions;[7]

(*d*) Annual performance report of the World Food Programme for 2015;[8]

(*e*) Note by the Secretariat transmitting the reports of the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on its 2015 sessions;[9]

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.[10]

2016/210. Dates of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 14 March 2016, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming that the annual Council forum on financing for development follow-up, including a one-day special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, would consist of up to five days, decided that the session of the forum in 2016 would be held from Monday, 18 April, to Wednesday, 20 April 2016, without prejudice to decisions regarding the timing and duration of future forums.

2016/211. Theme of the forum on financing for development follow-up of the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 14 March 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of its 2016 forum on financing for development follow-up would be "Financing for sustainable development: follow-up to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development" and that the decision was without prejudice to decisions regarding the themes of future forums.

2016/212. Theme of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 14 March 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under its auspices, would be "Ensuring that no one is left behind" and that the decision was without prejudice to decisions regarding the themes for future meetings of the forum.

2016/213. Theme of the 2016 thematic discussion of the Economic and Social Council

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 14 March 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of its 2016 thematic discussion, to be held during its high-level segment, would be "Infrastructure for sustainable development for all" and stressed the importance of further alignment of the future themes of the thematic discussion and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 67/290 of 9 July 2013 and 68/1 of 20 September 2013.

2016/214. Date and venue of the first meeting of the twelfth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 14 March 2016, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2015/33 of 22 July 2015, by which it decided, inter alia, to extend the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015 and to request the United Nations Forum on Forests to hold its twelfth regular session in 2017, decided to authorize the holding of the first meeting of the twelfth session of the Forum in New York on 25 April 2016, for the sole purpose of electing the officers of the session in accordance with rule 15 of the rules of procedures of the functional commissions of the Council.

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[7] Ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 16* (E/2016/36).

[8] E/2016/14.

[9] E/2016/4.

[10] A/71/63-E/2016/8.

2016/215. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 5 April 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 206 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

ABAAD Resource Center for Gender Equality
Acclaim Otago
ACHE Internacional
Action communautaire femme et enfant
Action jeunesse pour le développement
Action on Smoking and Health
Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie
Action pour le développement humain au Congo
African Australian Network
Agency for Health and Food Security
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation
Al Manarah – Association for Arab Persons with Disabilities
Alliance nationale des consommateurs et de l'environnement
All-Russian social movement "Association of Finno-Ugric peoples of the Russian Federation"
American Academy of Pediatrics
American Arabic Academy of Science and Technology
American Middle East Christians Congress
ANAJA – l'Éternel a répondu
Ariel Foundation International
Asian Association for Public Administration
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Asociación Hispano-Nigeriana para el Desarrollo Industrial y Comercial
Asociaţia Obştească "Centrul Ecologic-Recuperare, Reciclare, Reintegrare"
Association aide aux femmes et enfants
Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul
Association des étudiants tamouls de France
Association des fabricants européens de munitions de sport
Association du développement et de la promotion de droits de l'homme
Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights
Association Genèse
Association locale pour le développement intégral
Association malienne de savoir construire
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion des droits de l'homme
Association nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme
"Association of Women with University Education" Social Organization
Association pour le développement humain en Mauritanie
Australian Drug Foundation
Azerbaijani American Cultural Association
Bakhter Development Network
Bangladesh Support Group
Barzani Charity Foundation
Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit
Beijing Non-Governmental Organization Association for International Exchanges
British Nuclear Tests Veterans Association
Buddies Association of Volunteers for Orphans, Disabled and Abandoned Children
Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation
Bureau pour la croissance intégrale et la dignité de l'enfant

Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization – Sudan
Center of Civil Initiatives Support
Centre d'accompagnement des filles désœuvrées
Change Human's Life
Children's Investment Fund Foundation (United Kingdom)
Christian Associations of Italian Laborers (USA)
Climate Change Excellence Africa
Coastal Association for Social Transformation Trust
College of the Atlantic
Community Systems Foundation
Compass Housing Services
Conquer Nepal
Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme
Corporación Cultural Nueva Acrópolis Chile
"Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud
Covenant International University and Seminary
Days for Girls International
Death Penalty Project
Development of Humane Action Foundation
Diplomatici
Disability Association of Tavana
Diversity Living Services
Earth Charter Associates
Enable India
Engineers without Borders – International
Engineers without Borders USA
Ensemble contre la peine de mort
Ethnic Community Development Organization
Fédération internationale des organisations de donneurs de sang
Fondation Monseigneur Emmanuel Kataliko
Fondation Ngangambi
Fondation One Drop
Fondation Tamukwidi Matiti Donatien
Fondazione Rosselli
Forum européen pour les Roms et les gens du voyage
France volontaires
FreeMuslim Association
Fundación Lobbying Social
Fundación Novia Salcedo
Fundamental Human Rights and Rural Development
Generación Par
Geneva Consensus Foundation
Global Civic Sharing
Global Mass Community (Welfare Organization)
Global Millennium Development Foundation
Global Millennium International
Global Youth Organization
Güçsüzler Yurdu Sakinleri Koruma Yardımlaşma Dayanışma Eğitim ve Kültür Derneği
Haitelmex Foundation
Human Rights Observers
Human Rights Sanrakshan Sansthaa
Humanic Relief – Menschen Hilfswerk
India Media Centre
India Water Foundation
Indian Trust for Rural Heritage and Development

Initiative d'opposition contre les discours extrémistes
Initiative féministe européenne
Insan Dost Association
Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya
Institute for Human Rights and Business
Institute for Security and Safety
Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos
Instituto Igarapé
International Detention Coalition
International Dialogue for Environmental Action
International Federation of the Blue Cross
International Health Council
International Human Rights Commission Relief Fund Trust
International Young Professionals Foundation
Internationale Gemeinschaft für die Unterstützung von Kriegsopfern
Intersections International Initiative
Iraqi Society for Emergency Medicine
Isät lasten asialla
Japan Federation of Democratic Medical Institutions
Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JCall – European Jewish Call for Reason
Jeevan Jyothi Charitable Trust
Kapo Seba Sangha
Karna-Subarna Welfare Society
Kaushalya Gramodyog Sansthan
Kirkon Ulkomaanavun Säätiö
Klumpfußprojekt Mali – ein Verein zur Klumpfußbekämpfung in Mali
Kuwaiti Association for Learning Differences
Leadership Foundation
Leah Charity Foundation
Los Angeles Community Action Network
Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte – Forschungsverein
Luxembourg Income Study
Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights
Maiti Nepal
Malankara Social Service Society
March of Dimes Canada
Martial Arts Academy
Memory Trees Corporation
Microclinic International
Mouvement des jeunes pour le réveil et le développement
National Educational, Social and Traditional Knowledge Foundation
National Old Folks of Liberia
Network of Rural Women Producers
NGO Sustainability
NGOs Computer Literacy Shelter Welfare, Rawalpindi cantonment
Nimbus Foundation
Foundation for the Study of Democracy and Geopolitics
Observatório Nacional de Segurança Viária e Veicular
ONG Aesadev Togo
Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development
Orphan Charity Foundation
Pakistan Lions Youth Council Khanewal
Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization
Palestine Sports for Life

Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms
Partnership for Human Rights
Partnership for Justice
Phamous Vision
Plan International (United Kingdom)
Porini Welfare Association
Potohar Organization for Development Advocacy
Red, Paz, Integración y Desarrollo
Redemption Research for Health and Educational Development Society
Regroupement des jeunes africains pour la démocratie et le développement (section Togo)
Réseau unité pour le développement de Mauritanie
Rural Development Foundation Global
Shah Maqeem Trust
Shah Satnam Ji Green-S Welfare Force Wing
Shelter and Settlements Alternatives: Uganda Human Settlements Network
Sindh Graduates Association
Sister to Sister: One in the Spirit
Société coopérative des agriculteurs du Cameroun – AGRIPO
Sri Ramanuja Mission Trust
Sri Sri JSMD Sri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri
Stichting International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Service
Stichting Soham Baba Mission
Stichting West European Confederation of Maritime Technology Societies
STUF United Fund
Sudanese Organization for Combating Violence against Women and Child
Sukyo Mahikari
Takal Welfare Organization
TERRE Policy Centre
The MILLA Project
Tort for Torture Victims Centre
Total Quality Management Magazine
True Worth Foundation
United Iraqi Medical Society for Relief and Development
US-Africa Synergy
USC Canada
Vision GRAM-International
WASH Network
WEConnect International
West Africa Centre for Peace Foundation
Women for Water Partnership
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
World Mission Good Seed
World Wide Web Foundation
Yayasan Dompet Dhuafa Republika
Young African Leaders Initiative
Youth Development of Congo
Youth for Community, Academic and Development Services
Youth Organizations for Drug Action
Zaka Rescue and Recovery

(*b*) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following five non-governmental organizations:

Global Action against Poverty (special, 1995) to Fracarita International
Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant (special, 2011) to Child Rights Connect

Rehabilitation and Research Centre of Torture Victims (special, 2008) to Dignity – Danish Institute against Torture
Scientific Association of Youth Political Scientists (special, 2014) to Hellenic Association of Political Scientists
World Society for the Protection of Animals (general, 2013) to World Animal Protection

(*c*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 361 non-governmental organizations:[11]

5th Pillar
ABANTU for Development
Abibimman Foundation
Academy for Future Science
Action des chrétiens activistes des droits de l'homme à Shabunda
Action Health Incorporated
Action sensibilisation sur les nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication
Africa Development Interchange Network
African Action on AIDS
African Association of Education for Development
African Youth for Transparency
Africans Unite against Child Abuse
Afromedianet
Agewell Foundation
Aide internationale pour l'enfance
AIDS Foundation East-West
Al-Hakim Foundation
ALDET Centre (Saint Lucia)
All China Women's Federation
All India Women's Education Fund Association
All Pakistan Women's Association
All-Russian Social Fund "The Russian Children Foundation"
Alliance Forum Foundation
American Conservative Union
American Indian Law Alliance
American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad
Amigos do Protocolo de Kyoto
Antiviolence Center
AquaFed: International Federation of Private Water Operators
Armenian Constitutional Right-Protective Centre
Asayesefid White Cane
Asia Pacific Women's Watch
Asian Centre for Organization Research and Development
Asociación Civil Educación, Ambiente y Territorio
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación de Federaciones y Asociaciones de Empresarias del Mediterráneo
Asociación Dominicana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Panameña de Corredores y Promotores de Bienes Raices
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance
Association de défense des droits de l'homme
Association de la jeunesse congolaise pour le développement
Association des consommateurs de télécommunication de Côte d'Ivoire
Association femmes soleil d'Haïti

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[11] The reports listed are for the period 2011–2014, unless otherwise indicated.

Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst
Association for Reproductive and Family Health
Association for Solidarity with Freedom-Deprived Juveniles
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association mondiale de psychanalyse du champ freudien
Association nationale Al Hidn
Association of United Families International
Association of War-Affected Women
Association of World Reindeer Herders
Association pour le développement économique, social, environnemental du nord
Associazione IRENE
Assyrian Aid Society (Iraq)
Athletes United for Peace
Aube nouvelle pour la femme et le développement
Bahrain Women Society
Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
Bangwe et dialogue
Behnam Daheshpour Charity Organization
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center
Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center
Bhagwan Mahaveer Viklang Sahayata Samiti Jaipur
Cameroun terre nouvelle
Campaign Life Coalition
Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
CARE International
Caribbean Medical Association
Center for Alcohol and Drug Research and Education
Center for Economic and Social Rights
Center for Global Community and World Law
Center for Inter-ethnic Cooperation
Center for International Earth Science Information Network
Center for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation "Studiorum"
Centre d'accueil et de volontariat pour orphelins, abandonnés et handicapés du Cameroun
Centre for International Sustainable Development Law
Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud
Cercle d'initiative commune pour la recherche, l'environnement et la qualité
Child Development Foundation
Child Helpline International
Childlink Foundation
Children of the World: Regional Public Charitable Fund of Assistance to Cultural and Sports Development of Children and Young People
Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture
China Energy Fund Committee
China Great Wall Society
China Green Foundation
China International Public Relations Association
Chinese Association for International Understanding
Christian Legal Fellowship
CIDSE
CITYNET: Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements
Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre
CLIPSAS
Colombian Commission of Jurists
Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj"

Comité Español de Representantes de Personas con Discapacidad
Comité français pour l'Afrique du Sud
Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Concern for Environmental Development and Research
Concern Worldwide US
Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito
Conservation Force
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Corrections India
Council for American Students in International Negotiations
Council for International Development
Crowley Children's Fund
David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
Daytop Village Foundation
Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
DEVNET Association
Dianova International
Disabled Peoples' International
Dominican Union of Journalists for Peace
Drammeh Institute
Drug Prevention Network of Canada
Du pain pour chaque enfant
Earthjustice
Egyptian Center for Women's Rights
Ensemble luttons contre le sida
Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement – Bwaise Facility
Environmental Women's Assembly
Equidad de Género: Ciudadania, Trabajo y Familia
Espace Afrique International
Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
Euromontana
European Disability Forum
European Transport Safety Council
European Youth Forum
Fairtrade Labelling Organizations International
Federación Internacional de Asociaciones de Ayuda Social, Ecológica y Cultural
Federal Union of European Nationalities
Federation for Women and Family Planning
Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations
Finland National Committee for UN-Women
Fondation Congo Assistance
Fondation Humanus
Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale
Forum Azzahrae pour la femme marocaine
Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation
Foundation for Research on Technology Migration and Integration
Foundation for the Development of Knowledge Suma Veritas
Foundation Projekta for Women and Development Services
Framework Convention Alliance for Tobacco Control
Fund of Aid for Youth
Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre
Fundación Atenea Grupo
Fundación Diagrama: Intervación Psicosocial
German Foundation for World Population

Gic technologies nouvelles au Cameroun
Girl Scouts of the United States of America
Global Action against Poverty
Global Exchange
Global Justice Center
Global Volunteers
Globe International
Globetree
Good People International
Grand Triangle
Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant
Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida
Gulf Research Center Foundation
Habitat for Humanity International
Handicap International
Hariri Foundation for Sustainable Human Development
Helios Life Association
HelpAge International
High Atlas Foundation
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation
Hong Kong Council of Social Service
Howard Center for Family, Religion and Society
Human Appeal International
Human Relief Foundation
Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities
Human Rights Council of Australia
Human Rights Defence Centre
Human Rights Law Centre
Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa
Human Rights National Circle
Hydroaid Water for Development Institute
Ilngwesi Afya Program
Institute for International Urban Development
Institute for Women's Studies and Research
Institute of Noahide Code
Institute on Human Rights and the Holocaust
Instituto para la Participación y el Desarrollo-INPADE
Inter-Press Service International Association
International Action Network on Small Arms
International Administrative Science Association
International Alert
International Alliance of Women
International Art and Technology Cooperation Organization
International Association against Torture
International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty
International Association for Water Law
International Association of Charities
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms
International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Bureau for Epilepsy
International Campaign to Ban Landmines
International Center for Alcohol Policies
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law

International Christian Organisation of the Media
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas
International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul
International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections
International Council for Adult Education
International Council of Women
International Ecological Safety Cooperative Organization
International Federation for Family Development
International Federation of ACAT
International Federation of Associations of the Elderly
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Medical Students Associations
International Federation of Psoriasis Associations
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Federation on Ageing
International Human Rights Observer
International Indian Treaty Council
International Informatization Academy
International Institute for Child Protection
International Institute for Non-aligned Studies
International Institute for the Rights of the Child
International Islamic Committee for Woman and Child
International Islamic Relief Organization
International Jurists Organisation
International Juvenile Justice Observatory
International Kolping Society
International Law Association
International Lesbian and Gay Association
International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee
International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization
International Muslim Women's Union
International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
International Network of Basin Organizations
International Network of Liberal Women
International Ocean Institute
International Ontopsychology Association
International Organization for Standardization
International Planned Parenthood Federation (Europe Region)
International Police Executive Symposium
International Real Estate Federation
International Religious Liberty Association
International Rescue Committee
International Road Safety
International Samaritan
International Sociological Association
International Statistical Institute
International Touring Alliance
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
International Women's Health Coalition
IOGT International
Isfahan Human Rights and Development Organization
Japan Federation of Bar Associations
Japan National Committee for UN-Women

Join Together Society Korea
Jubilee Campaign
Junior Chamber International
Kikandwa Rural Communities Development Organization
Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation
Latter-Day Saint Charities
Legião da Boa Vontade
Liberal International
Life Ethics Educational Association
Life for Relief and Development
Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme
Livelihood NGO
L'auravetli'an Information and Education Network of Indigenous People
Madre
Mayors for Peace
Mercy-USA for Aid and Development
Millennium Institute
Misión Mujer
Muhammadiyah Association
National Children's and Youth Law Centre
National Council of Child Rights Advocates, Nigeria (south-west zone)
National Council of Negro Women
National Council of Women of the United States
National Native Title Council
National Union of the Association of Protection of Motherhood, Childhood and Families
National Women's Council of Catalonia
New Human Rights
New Japan Women's Association
New York County Lawyers' Association
Niger Delta Women's Movement for Peace and Development
Nord-Sud XXI
Objectif sciences international
OceanCare
OLPC Foundation
Order of St. John
Organisation nationale des donneurs de sang bénévoles
Organização das Famílias da Ásia e do Pacífico
Organización de Entidades Mutuales de las Américas (ODEMA)
Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities
Oxfam Novib
Pacific Rim Institute for Development and Education
Pag-Aalay Ng Puso Foundation (Offering of the Heart Foundation)
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association of Thailand
PanAmerican-PanAfrican Association
Paz y Cooperación
Peace Action
Permanent Assembly for Human Rights
Plan International
Poverty Elimination and Community Education Foundation
Prasad Project
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
Public International Law and Policy Group
Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
Ramola Bhar Charitable Trust

Real Medicine Foundation
Red Mujeres, Desarrollo, Justicia y Paz AC
Red Venezolana de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo Social
RESO-Femmes
Restoration World Outreach Ministries
Romanian Independent Society of Human Rights
Rural Community Development Program
Rural Development Centre
Rural Development Leadership Network
Sacro Militare Ordine Costantiniano di San Giorgio
Safari Club International Foundation
Safe Water Network
Salesian Missions
Salvation Army
Save a Child's Heart in Memory of Dr. Ami Cohen
Serve Train Educate People's Society
Service and Research Institute on Family and Children
Several Sources Foundation
Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre
Shimin Gaikou Centre
Shohratgarh Environmental Society
Socialist International
Socialist International Women
Society for Development and Community Empowerment
Society for Human Advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment
Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
Society for Upliftment of Masses
Sociologists for Women in Society
Soroptimist International of Europe
SOS Éducation
South Sudanese Women Christian Mission for Peace
Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center
Sucardif Association
Sudanese Women General Union
Surfrider Foundation Europe
Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Terre des Hommes fédération internationale
Third World Institute
Tribal Link Foundation
UDISHA
Udyama
Umid Support to Social Development Public Union

(*d*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 23 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes Education Trust
Aides
Al-Dameer Association for Supporting Prisoners and Human Rights
All-Ukrainian Association of Civil Organizations "Union of Armenians of Ukraine"

American Medical Overseas Relief
American Society for Nutrition
Antigonish Women's Resource Centre and Sexual Assault Services Association
Arbeiter Samariter-Bund Deutschland
Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation
Collectif La Paix au Sri Lanka
Dalit Foundation – Ahmedabad
École de la paix
Education on Human Rights Public Association
Fondation des jeunes pour un développement durable
Global Partnership for Afghanistan
Health Squared
Little People of Kosovo
Maori Women's Welfare League
Medtronic Foundation
Mother Helpage (United Kingdom)
O.N.G Casa de Acogida La Esperanza
Uçan Süpürge Kadın iletişim ve Araştırma Derneği
Universal Cultural Society

(*e*) Also decided to close the application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation.

2016/216. Request for withdrawal of consultative status

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 5 April 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the request for withdrawal of consultative status by the non-governmental organization Association of Former United Nations Industry and Development Experts, which had ceased to exist.

2016/217. Reinstatement of consultative status of one non-governmental organization that submitted its outstanding quadrennial report, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 5 April 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2014/223 of 14 July 2014, to reinstate the consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Press Institute, which had submitted its outstanding quadrennial report for the period 2010–2013.

2016/218. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 regular session

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 5 April 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 regular session.[12]

2016/219. Theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of the 2016 session of the Economic and Social Council

At its 24th plenary meeting, on 6 May 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the theme for the humanitarian affairs segment of its 2016 session would be "Restoring humanity and leaving no one behind: working together to reduce people's humanitarian need, risk and vulnerability";

(*b*) Also decided that it would convene three panel discussions under the segment.

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[12] E/2016/32 (Part I).

2016/220. Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-eighth session

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session;[13]

(*b*) Decided that the forty-eighth session of the Commission would be held in New York from 7 to 10 March 2017;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-eighth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Provisional agenda and annotations

   Note by the Secretariat on the provisional programme of work and timetable for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

   (*a*) Population and housing censuses;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Health statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the World Health Organization

   (*c*) Social statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*d*) Poverty statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*e*) Statistics on drugs and drug use;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

   (*f*) Education statistics;

   Documentation

   Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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[13] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 4* (E/2016/24).

(*g*) Household surveys.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys

4. Economic statistics:

(*a*) National accounts;

Documentation

Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts

(*b*) Agricultural and rural statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(*c*) Business registers;

Documentation

Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers

(*d*) Energy statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics

(*e*) International trade and economic globalization statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on International Trade and Economic Globalization Statistics

(*f*) Tourism statistics;

Documentation

Report of the World Tourism Organization

(*g*) Finance statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Finance Statistics

(*h*) International Comparison Programme;

Documentation

Report of the World Bank

(*i*) Informal sector statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics

(*j*) Short-term economic indicators;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*k*) Transformative agenda for official statistics.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

5. Natural resources and environment statistics:

Environmental-economic accounting.

Documentation

Report of the Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting

6. Activities not classified by field:

(*a*) Coordination of statistical programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

(*b*) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*c*) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange sponsors

(*d*) Statistical capacity-building;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Report of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century and the World Bank

(*e*) Data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Documentation

Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators

Report of the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

(*f*) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*g*) National quality assurance frameworks;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(*h*) Integration of statistical and geospatial information;

Documentation

Report of the Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information

(*i*) Big data;

Documentation

Report of the Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics (*j*) Regional statistical development in Europe.

Documentation

Report of the Economic Commission for Europe on regional statistical development in Europe

7. Programme questions (Statistics Division).

8. Provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

9. Report of the Commission on its forty-eighth session.

2016/221. Report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fifth session and provisional agenda and dates for its sixth session

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management on its fifth session;[14]

(*b*) Decided that the sixth session of the Committee of Experts would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 5 August 2016;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON GLOBAL GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Contribution of regional committees and thematic groups to the global geospatial information agenda.
4. Global geodetic reference frame.
5. Determination of global fundamental geospatial data themes.
6. Trends in national institutional arrangements in global geospatial information management.
7. Legal and policy frameworks, including issues related to authoritative data.
8. Implementation and adoption of standards for the global geospatial information community.
9. Integration of geospatial, statistical and other related information.
10. Application of geospatial information related to land administration and management.
11. Knowledge base for geospatial information management.
12. Review of United Nations activities in geospatial information management.
13. Activities related to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
14. Geospatial information and services for disasters.
15. Provisional agenda and dates for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts.
16. Report of the Committee of Experts on its sixth session.

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[14] Ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 26* (E/2015/46).

2016/222. Requests from non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Economic and Social Council

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the following non-governmental organizations be heard by the Council at the high-level segment of its 2016 session:

Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua Foundation (special, 2012)
Cancer Aid Society (special, 2012)
China Energy Fund Committee (special, 2011)
Corporativa de Fundaciones (special, 2013)
Fraternité Notre Dame (special, 1996)
General Forum of the Arabic and African Non-Governmental Organizations (special, 2014)
Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (special, 2013)
HelpAge International (general, 1995)
IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association (special, 2004)
Institute of Noahide Code (special, 2011)
International Committee For Peace And Reconciliation (special, 2006)
International Federation for Family Development (general, 2011)
International Federation of University Women (special, 1947)
International Presentation Association (special, 2000)
International Service for Human Rights (special, 1991)
Legião da Boa Vontade (general, 1999)
Manavata (special, 2012)
Mayama (special, 2015)
New York Fertility Research Foundation (special, 2014)
Palestinian Return Centre (special, 2015)
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (special, 2013)
Russian Academy of Natural Sciences (general, 2002)
Saferworld (special, 2010)
Society for Human advancement and Disadvantaged Empowerment (special, 2011)
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer (special, 2001)
World Jewellery Confederation (special, 2006)
Yakutia – Our Opinion (special, 2012)

2016/223. Economic and Social Council event to discuss the transition from relief to development

At its 25th plenary meeting, on 1 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council, with regard to the event to discuss the transition from relief to development:

(*a*) Decided that the title of the event would be "Understanding the humanitarian-development nexus";

(*b*) Also decided that the event would be an informal activity held on the morning of 27 June 2016;

(*c*) Further decided that the event would consist of a panel discussion and there would be no negotiated outcome.

2016/224. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixtieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its sixty-first session

At its 27th plenary meeting, on 2 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its sixtieth session[15] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

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[15] Ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 7* (E/2016/27).

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century":

   (*a*) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives:

   (i) Priority theme: women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

   (ii) Review theme: challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session);

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work

   Report of the Secretary-General on the challenges and achievements in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals for women and girls (agreed conclusions of the fifty-eighth session)

   Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

   Note by the Secretariat containing a discussion guide for the ministerial round tables

   (*b*) Emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men;

   (*c*) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

   Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

   Note by the Secretariat transmitting the outcome of relevant sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women and responses thereto

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

   Documentation

   Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Chair of the Commission on the Status of Women

   Note by the Secretariat serving as a contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the sixty-second session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixty-first session.

2016/225. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-fifth session

At its 28th plenary meeting, on 2 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-fourth session;[16]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

   (*a*) Priority theme: strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all

   (*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

   (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

   (ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;

   (iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

   (iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

   (v) Family issues, policies and programmes;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

   Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth

   Report of the Secretary-General on promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in the post-2015 development agenda

   (*c*) Emerging issues (to be determined).

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General

4. Programme questions and other matters:

   (*a*) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2018–2019;

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[16] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* (E/2016/26).

(*b*) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development for the biennium 2018–2019

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

2016/226. Report on the inaugural session of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up

At its 29th plenary meeting, on 3 June 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report on the inaugural session of the Council forum on financing for development follow-up,[17] and decided to transmit the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations contained therein to the 2016 high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Council.

2016/227. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with its high-level segment

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 22 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on implementing the post-2015 development agenda: moving from commitments to results;[18]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on trends and progress in international development cooperation;[19]

(*c*) Report of the Secretary-General on infrastructure for sustainable development for all.[20]

2016/228. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[21]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation in the Economic Commission for Europe region (Europe, North America and the Commonwealth of Independent States), 2015–2016;[22]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on economic and social conditions in Africa, 2016,[23]

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[17] E/FFDF/2016/3.

[18] E/2016/64.

[19] E/2016/65.

[20] E/2016/70.

[21] E/2016/15 and Add.1.

[22] E/2016/16.

[23] E/2016/17.

(*d*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2016*;[24]

(*e*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an overview report on the economic situation and outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean for the period 2015–2016;[25]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region for the period 2015–2016;[26]

(*g*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Cooperation among the United Nations regional commissions";[27]

(*h*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Cooperation among United Nations regional commissions".[28]

2016/229. Assistance to the Palestinian people

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.[29]

2016/230. Main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security.[30]

2016/231. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the reports of coordination bodies and the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018–2019

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its fifty-sixth session (31 May to 24 June 2016);[31]

(*b*) Relevant sections of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2018–2019 (relevant fascicles of A/71/6);

(*c*) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2015.[32]

2016/232. Application of the non-governmental organization Committee to Protect Journalists for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Committee to Protect Journalists.

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[24] E/2016/18.

[25] E/2016/19.

[26] E/2016/20.

[27] A/70/677-E/2016/48.

[28] A/70/677/Add.1-E/2016/48/Add.1.

[29] A/71/87-E/2016/67.

[30] A/71/89-E/2016/69.

[31] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/71/16).

[32] E/2016/56.

2016/233. Application of the non-governmental organization Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights.

2016/234. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided to grant consultative status to the following 188 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

"Böyük ipək yolu" beynəlxalq gənclər ittifaqı
AID for AIDS International
AIMPO
Access Israel
Access Now
Action on Disability and Development
Advocacy Initiative for Development
Africa Child Policy Forum
Africa Unite
African Association of Remote Sensing of the Environment
Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines
Article 36
Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management
Asian Science Park Association
Asociación Civil Hecho por Nosotros
Associação Alfabetização Solidária
Association des jeunes engagés pour l'action humanitaire
Association Elmostakbell pour le Développement
Association for Integrated Sustainable Development Initiatives
Association internationale de la libre pensée
Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association Norlha
Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh"
Association of Iranian Jurists Defending Human Rights
Association of Pacific Rim Universities
Association on American Indian Affairs
Association Saemaul Undong Burundi
Association togolaise "Femmes et SIDA"
Association un enfant un cartable du Burkina Faso
Associazione Bambini Senza Sbarre
Avocats sans frontières
BJD Reinsurance Consulting
Bancroft Global Development
Bangladesh Friendship Education Society
Beautiful Mind
Blacksmith Institute
Bridge to Turkiye
Business Innovation Research Development
CCS Disability Action
CSR-Dialogforum – Verein zur Förderung nachhaltigen Wirtschaftens
Campagne internationale pour l'abolition des armes nucléaires
Canterbury Refugee Council

Care-to-Help Foundation
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
Center for Family Studies
Centre for Advanced Study on Courts and Tribunals
Centro UNESCO de Donostia-San Sebastián
Centrul de Resurse Juridice
Chibuzor Human Resource Development Organization
Children of China Pediatrics Foundation
China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association
China Women's Development Foundation
Comité/Club UNESCO universitaire pour la lutte contre la drogue et les autres pandémies
Community Centred Conservation
Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience
DRCNet Foundation
Dayemi Foundation
Démocratie dans le monde
Development and Relief Foundation
Differenza Donna – Associazione di donne contro la violenza alle Donne
Digital Opportunity Trust
Dreikönigsaktion – Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar
ERGO – Európai Regionális Szervezet
ESIB – National Union of Students in Europe
Earth Island Institute
East Eagle Foundation
FESTHES "Festival pour la santé"
FORUT Solidaritetsaksjon for Utvikling
Fang Protective Services
Fondazione GEM
Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations
Foundation for Sustainable Development
Fountain House
Franklyn Town Community Development Project
Fundacion Vida – Grupo Ecologico Verde
Fundación Avina
Fundación BBVA para las Microfinanzas
Fundación Grupo Sólido para la Promoción de los Valores
Fundación More Peace Less AIDS
Gain International
Geneva Institute for Human Rights
Geo Expertise Association
Global Autism Project
Global Distribution Advocates
Global Energy Initiative
Global Financial Integrity
Global Health Foundation
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
Global Sourcing Council
Global Partners United
Global Zero
HELPEOPLE Foundation
HackerNest
Health and Environment Program
Heart Fund to Fight Cardio-Vascular Diseases – The Heart Fund
Horn of Africa Aid and Rehabilitation Action Network

IDEAS Centre
Ideosync Media Combine
Imvrian Association
Institute for International Women's Rights – Manitoba
Intercontinental Network for the Promotion of the Social Solidarity Economy
International Accountability Project
International Alliance of Carer Organizations
International Association of Independent Journalists
International Authors Forum
International Breathwork Foundation
International Center for Advocates against Discrimination
International Center for Work and Family
International Organization for Promoting Public Diplomacy, Science, Education and Youth Cooperation "Eurasian Commonwealth"
Iranian Foundation of Aerospace Science and Technology
Japan Association for Refugees
Jeunesse Canada monde
Jewish Renaissance Foundation
Juristes pour l'enfance
Kehitysyhteistyöjärjestöjen EU-yhdistys Kehys
Kuki Organization for Human Rights Trust
La manif pour tous
Latin American Mining Monitoring Programme
Lumos Foundation
MOHAN Foundation
Meezaan Center for Human Rights
Message Welfare Society
Missing Children Global Network
Mission des sociétés d'assurances pour la connaissance et la prévention des risques naturels
Mosquitia Asla Takanka-MASTA (Unidad de la Mosquitia)
Municipal Art Society of New York
My Chosen Vessels
Naija Worldwide Charities
Narayan Sewa Sansthan
National Council of Social Welfare
National Secular Society
National YWCA of Korea
Neighbourhood Environment Watch Foundation
Nesakkarangal Charitable Trust
New Generation in Action
New Jersey Minority Educational Development
Ngamiland Council of Non-Governmental Organisations
Open Data Watch
Oromia Support Group in Australia
Oyoun Center Foundation for Studying and Developing Human Rights and Democracy in Assuit
Partnership Opportunities for Women Empowerment Realization
Portafolio Verde
Profesionales por la Ética
Profugo
Promotion des Yaelima de Dekese
Promotion du développement économique et social
Rainy River District Women's Shelter of Hope
Rare Diseases Foundation of Iran
Red Iberoamericana de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales que Trabajan en Drogodependencias
Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues

Restored
Rural Development Institute
Rural Mother and Child Health Care Society
Sahyog Bal Shravan Viklang Kalyan Samiti
Sanad Charity Foundation
Seventh-day Adventist Church in Canada
Shoq Te Ndryshem and Te Barabarte
Sindhi Adhikar Manch
Sino-American Cultural Council
South African Institute of International Affairs
Sovereign Imperial and Royal House of Ghassan
Stichting HealthNet International – Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik
Studium Generale Ambrosianum
TaiWha Methodist Social Welfare Foundation
Tavanyab Association of Children and Adolescents Support
Tourner la page
Transatlantic Christian Council
UCT International Culture Development
Universalis Matter
Universities Allied for Essential Medicines
University of Michigan
Unión Latinoamericana de Ciegos
VR Foundation
Victims of Crisis Aid Society
Virtual Activism
World Education Foundation
Wild Migration
Woodenfish Foundation
Work in Progress
World Association for Supported Employment
World Childhood Foundation
World Federation against Drugs
Yayasan Rumah Zakat Indonesia
Yayasan Wadah Titian Harapan
Youth of European Nationalities
Youth Service America

(*b*) Also decided to reclassify the following non-governmental organizations:

(i) From the Roster to special consultative status:

International Federation of Thanatologists Associations

(ii) From special to general consultative status:

International Electrotechnical Commission
RESO-Femmes
Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa

(*c*) Noted the decision of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to take note of the change of name of the following 15 non-governmental organizations:

Armenian Young Lawyers Association (special, 2014) to "Armenian Lawyers' Association" Non-Governmental Organization
Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development (special, 2009) to Doha International Family Institute
Fédération des villes moyennes (special, 2013) to Villes de France

Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer (special, 1998) to Fédération européenne des femmes actives en famille
Foodfirst Information and Action Network (Roster, 1989) to FIAN International
Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust (special, 2005) to RET International
Human in Love Corporation (special, 2015) to Human in Love
InnerCity Mission of Christ Embassy (special, 2014) to InnerCity Mission for Children
International Center for Alcohol Policies (special, 2011) to International Alliance for Responsible Drinking
International Federation of University Women (special, 1947) to Graduate Women International
Interregional Union of Life Help for Mentally Handicapped Persons “Sail of Hope” (special, 2002) to Interregional Public Charitable Organization of Assistance to Persons with Disabilities “Sail of Hope”
Kejibaus (special, 2012) to Kejibaus Youth Development Initiative
Korean Association for Supporting SDGs (special, 2015) to Korean Association for Supporting the SDGs for the UN
Non-Commercial Partnership on Joining of Creditors “World Organization of Creditors” (special, 2014) to Association on Sustainable Development and Investment Climate Improvement, Uniting Investors and Creditors “World Organization for Development”
Syriac Universal Alliance (special, 1999) to World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)

(*d*) Also noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following 335 non-governmental organizations for the periods 2010–2013 and 2011–2014 and earlier periods:[33]

“All-Russian Society of the Deaf” All-Russian Public Organization of Persons with Disabilities (2011–2014)
Aahung (2010–2013)
Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance (2011–2014)
Africa Youths International Development Foundation (2011–2014)
Agence d’aide à la coopération technique et au développement (2010–2013)
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l’homme (2010–2013)
AIESEC International (2011–2014)
Ain o Salish Kendra – Law and Mediation Centre (2010–2013)
Akina Mama Wa Afrika (2011–2014)
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (2010–2013)
All India Women’s Conference (2011–2014)
American Correctional Association (2011–2014)
Ankara Foundation of Children with Leukemia (2011–2014)
Asian Centre for Human Rights (2011–2014)
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (2010–2013)
Asian Non-Governmental Organizations Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (2011–2014)
Asian People’s Disability Alliance (2011–2014)
Asociación Habitat Pro (2010–2013)
Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (2011–2014)
Association des états généraux des étudiants de l’Europe (2010–2013)
Association marocaine des droits humains (2011–2014)
Association of Asian Confederation of Credit Unions (2011–2014)
Association of Inter-Balkan Women’s Cooperation Societies (2010–2013)
Association of Third World Studies (2011–2014)
Association pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Niger (2010–2013)
Association Proyecto Hombre (2011–2014)
Biopolitics International Organisation (2010–2013)
Buddha’s Light International Association (2011–2014)
Building and Social Housing Foundation (2010–2013)

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[33] The Committee took note of 336 reports from 335 non-governmental organizations. The reporting periods of the organizations are indicated in parentheses.

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen (2010–2013)
Bunyad Literacy Community Council (2011–2014)
Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (2010–2013)
Catholic International Education Office (2010–2013)
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (2010–2013)
Caucus for Women's Leadership (2011–2014)
Center for International Health and Cooperation (2011–2014)
Center for Oceans Law and Policy (2010–2013)
Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement (2010-2013)
Centre d'accompagnement des autochtones pygmées et minoritaires vulnérables (2011–2014)
Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development India (2011–2014)
Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation (2011–2014)
Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (2011–2014)
China Association for International Science and Technology Cooperation (2010–2013)
China Association for NGO Cooperation (2011–2014)
China Education Association for International Exchange (2010–2013)
Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (2011–2014)
Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (2011–2014)
Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec (2011–2014)
Coalition of Activist Lesbians – Australia (2011–2014)
Colombian Confederation of NGOs (2011–2014)
Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (2011–2014)
Community Development Volunteers for Technical Assistance (2010–2013)
Community of Sant'Egidio (2011–2014)
Community Social Welfare Foundation (2011–2014)
Compassion Africa Aged Foundation (2011–2014)
Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (2011–2014)
Conference of European Churches (2011–2014)
Congregations of St. Joseph (2011–2014)
Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle (2011–2014)
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations (2011–2014)
Coordinadora de la Mujer (2010–2013)
Coordination immigrés du sud du monde-Vénétie (2011–2014)
Council of American Overseas Research Centers (2011–2014)
Covenant House (2011–2014)
Defence for Children International (2011–2014)
Dignity International (2011–2014)
DiploFoundation (2010–2013)
Economists for Peace and Security (2011–2014)
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers (2010-2013)
Engender (2010–2013)
Equit Institute (2011–2014)
Ethiopian World Federation (2010–2013)
European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (2010–2013)
European Space Policy Institute (2010–2013)
European Union of Jewish Students (2010–2013)
European Union of Women (2010–2013)
Federation of Associations of Former International Civil Servants (2011–2014)
First Nations Summit (2011–2014)
Flora Tristan Peruvian Women's Center (2010–2013)
Fondation Guilé (2011–2014)
Foundation for Ecological Security (2011–2014)
Free Africa Foundation Ghana (2011–2014)
Fundación Alvaralice (2010–2013)
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (2011–2014)

Fundación Democratica Italo-Americana (2010–2013)
Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo (2011–2014)
Fundación País Libre (2011–2014)
Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social (2011–2014)
Fundación UNITRAN (2010–2013)
Geneva International Model United Nations (2011–2014)
Gibh Varta Manch (2011–2014)
Give to Colombia (2011–2014)
Global Action on Aging (2011–2014)
Global Alliance for Women's Health (2010–2013)
Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments (2010–2013)
Global Witness (2010–2013)
Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project) (2011–2014)
Groupe pivot – droit et citoyenneté des femmes (2010–2013)
Groupement d'appui aux initiatives économiques des femmes (2011–2014)
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga (2011–2014)
GS1 (2011–2014)
Guild of Service (2010–2013)
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (2011–2014)
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres (2010–2013)
Hope for the Nations (2010–2013)
Howard League for Penal Reform (2011–2014)
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2010–2013)
Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International (2011-2014)
Hunt Alternatives Fund (2011–2014)
Inclusion International (2011–2014)
Independent Advocacy Project (2011–2014)
Indian Council of Education (2011–2014)
Indira Gandhi Integral Education Centre (2011–2014)
Indo-European Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2011–2014)
Information Habitat: Where Information Lives (2011–2014)
Initiatives: Women in Development (2011–2014)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (2011–2014)
Institute for Sustainable Development and Research (2011–2014)
Interaction, American Council for Voluntary International Action (2011–2014)
International Association for Human Values (2010–2013)
International Association for Volunteer Effort (2011–2014)
International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing (2011–2014)
International Association of Peace Foundations (2011–2014)
International Association of Soldiers for Peace (2011–2014)
International Black Women for Wages for Housework (2011–2014)
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (2011–2014)
International Chamber of Shipping (2011–2014)
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (2010–2013)
International Confederation for Family Support (2011–2014)
International Council of Psychologists (2010–2013)
International Council of Russian Compatriots (2011–2014)
International Development Enterprises (India) (2009–2012)
International Driving Tests Committee (2011–2014)
International Electrotechnical Commission (2011–2014)
International Family Therapy Association (2011–2014)
International Federation for Housing and Planning (2011–2014)
International Federation for Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida (2011–2014)
International Forestry Students' Association (2010–2013)
International Forum for Child Welfare (2011–2014)

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (2011–2014)
International Harm Reduction Association (2011–2014)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (2011–2014)
International Institute of Humanitarian Law (2011–2014)
International Mahavira Jain Mission (2011–2014)
International Network for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (2011–2014)
International Organization of Employers (2011–2014)
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (2010–2013)
International Peacebuilding Alliance (Interpeace) (2011–2014)
International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (2011–2014)
International Planned Parenthood Federation (western hemisphere region) (2011–2014)
International Road Federation (2011–2014)
International Shinto Foundation (2009–2012)
International Social Security Association (2011–2014)
International Solidarity and Human Rights Institute (2011–2014)
International Trademark Association (2011–2014)
International Tunnelling Association (2011–2014)
International Union for Land Value Taxation and Free Trade (2011–2014)
International Union of Economists (2011–2014)
International Union of Latin Notariat (2011–2014)
International Women's Writing Guild (2010–2013)
Inuit Circumpolar Council (2011–2014)
IPAS (2010–2013)
ISHA Foundation (2011–2014)
Islamic Human Rights Commission (2011–2014)
Israeli Committee against House Demolitions (2010–2013)
Jana Utthan Pratisthan (2011–2014)
Japan Civil Liberties Union (2011–2014)
Japan Fellowship of Reconciliation (2011–2014)
Kadin Adaylari Destekleme ve Egitme Dernegi (2011–2014)
Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights (2011–2014)
Kids Can Free the Children (2011–2014)
Kiwanis International (2010–2013)
Korean Institute for Women and Politics (2011–2014)
Kurdistan Reconstruction and Development Society (2011–2014)
Leadership for Environment and Development (2010–2013)
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund (2011–2014)
Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany (2010–2013)
Malaysian Medical Relief Society (2011–2014)
Mamta – Health Institute for Mother and Child (2010–2013)
Mandat International (2011–2014)
Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute (2011–2014)
MaterCare International (2010–2013)
Medical Aid for Palestinians (2010–2013)
Medico International (2010–2013)
Mental Disability Advocacy Center Foundation (2011–2014)
Mentor Foundation (2011–2014)
Minaret of Freedom Institute (2011–2014)
Mission International Rescue Foundation (2011–2014)
Movement for a Better World (2011–2014)
Movimiento Manuela Ramos (2010–2013)
Muslim World League (2011–2014)
National Alliance of Women's Organizations (2011–2014)
National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan (2010–2013)
National Association of Community Legal Centres (2011–2014)

National Association of Home Builders of the United States (2011–2014)
National Coordinator for Human Rights (2010–2013)
National Council of German Women's Organizations (2011–2014)
National Right to Life Educational Trust Fund (2011–2014)
National Rural Support Programme (2010–2013)
Network Movement for Justice and Development (2011–2014)
New Seminary (2011–2014)
Non-Governmental Ecological Vernadsky Foundation (2011–2014)
Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty (2011–2014)
Northern Ireland Women's European Platform (2011–2014)
ONG Hope International (2011–2014)
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement (2010–2013)
Overseas Development Institute (2011–2014)
Palakkad District Consumers' Association (2011–2014)
Pan-African Women's Organization (2010–2013)
Peace Family and Media Association (2011–2014)
Perhaps Kids Meeting Kids Can Make a Difference (2011–2014)
Policy Research (2011–2014)
Prison Fellowship International (2011–2014)
Program in International Human Rights Law (2011–2014)
Pro-Life Campaign (2011–2014)
Protection de l'environnement et de l'écosystème (2011–2014)
Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini (2010–2013)
Rehabilitation International (2010–2013)
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (2011–2014)
Réseaux IP européens Network Coordination Centre (2011–2014)
Rooftops Canada (2010–2013)
Rural Women Environmental Protection Association (2011–2014)
Saviya Development Foundation (2010–2013)
Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Jugendverbände (2011–2014)
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology (2010–2013)
Social Development Center (2010–2013)
Social Development International (2011–2014)
Society for Threatened Peoples (2001–2004 and 2009–2012)
SODALITAS – Association for the Development of Entrepreneurship in the Civil Society (2011–2014)
SOS Kinderdorf International (2011–2014)
South Asian Forum for Environment (2011–2014)
Special Olympics International (2011–2014)
Sri Lanka Anti Narcotics Association (2011–2014)
St. Joan's International Alliance (2011–2014)
Stichting Feminenza Nederland (2011–2014)
Stree Aadhar Kendra (2011–2014)
Stree Mukti Sanghatana (2011–2014)
Students for Sensible Drug Policy (2011–2014)
Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund (2011–2014)
Syriac Universal Alliance (2011–2014)
Terra-1530 (2011–2014)
Third World Network – Africa (2010–2013)
Transform Drug Policy Foundation (2011–2014)
Transparency International (2011–2014)
Trust for Sustainable Livelihoods (2011–2014)
Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (2011–2014)
Ukrainian Non-Governmental Socio-Political Association-National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities (2010–2013)
Un Techo para Mi País (2011–2014)

UN-Women Australia (2011–2014)
UNESCO Centre of Catalonia (2011–2014)
Union de l'action féminine (2011–2014)
Union for International Cancer Control (2011–2014)
Union internationale des avocats (2011–2014)
Union internationale des voyageurs (2011–2014)
Union nationale des femmes marocaines (2011–2014)
Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (2011–2014)
Union of International Associations (2011–2014)
United Cities and Local Governments (2011–2014)
United Help for International Children (2011–2014)
United Kingdom Association for the United Nations Development Fund for Women (2011–2014)
United Nations Association of Russia (2011–2014)
United Nations Association of San Diego (2011–2014)
United Religions Initiative (2011–2014)
United States Asian American Law Enforcement Foundation (2011–2014)
United States Committee for UNIFEM (2011–2014)
United States International Council on Disabilities (2011–2014)
United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation (2011–2014)
Univers de solidarité et de développement (2011–2014)
VAAGDHARA (2011–2014)
Verband Entwicklungspolitik Deutscher Nichtregierungs-Organisationen (2011–2014)
Victim Support Europe (2011–2014)
Victorious Youths Movement (2011–2014)
Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation (2010–2013)
Vietnam Family Planning Association (2011–2014)
Vikas Samiti (2010–2013)
Vision Welfare Group (2011–2014)
Vital Voices Global Partnership (2010–2013)
Vivekananda Sevakendra-O-Sishu Uddyan (2011–2014)
Wales Assembly of Women (2011–2014)
Water Environment Federation (2011–2014)
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (2010–2013)
Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources (2011–2014)
Woiyo Kondeye (2011–2014)
Womankind Worldwide (2010–2013)
Women Advocates Research and Documentation Center (2011–2014)
Women against Violence Europe (2011–2014)
Women Aid Collective (2010–2013)
Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (2011–2014)
Women for Human Rights, single women group (2011–2014)
Women Founders Collective (2011–2014)
Women in Europe for a Common Future (2011–2014)
Women in Law and Development in Africa (2010–2013)
Women Watch Afrika (2011–2014)
Women's Action Group (2011–2014)
Women's Human Rights International Association (2011–2014)
Women's International Zionist Organization (2011–2014)
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund (2010–2013)
Women's Sports Foundation (2011–2014)
Women's Union of Russia (2011–2014)
Women's World Banking (2011–2014)
Women's World Summit Foundation (2011–2014)
Womensport International (2011–2014)
Working Women Association (2011–2014)

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (2011–2014)
World Blind Union (2011–2014)
World Coal Association (2011–2014)
World Conference of Religions for Peace (2011–2014)
World Council for Psychotherapy (2011–2014)
World Federation for Mental Health (2011–2014)
World Federation for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence (2011–2014)
World Federation of Khoja Shi'a Ithna-Asheri Muslim Communities (2011-2014)
World Federation of Methodist and Uniting Church Women (2011–2014)
World Federation of the Deaf (2011–2014)
World Federation of the Deafblind (2011–2014)
World Fellowship of Buddhists (2011–2014)
World Futures Studies Federation (2011–2014)
World Jurist Association of the World Peace through Law Center (2011–2014)
World Lebanese Cultural Union (2011–2014)
World Mission Foundation (Crusaders against HIV/AIDS) (2011–2014)
World Muslim Congress (2011–2014)
World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry (2011–2014)
World Organization of Building Officials (2011–2014)
World Rehabilitation Fund (2011–2014)
World Road Association (2010–2013)
World Society of Victimology (2011–2014)
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (2011–2014)
World Wind Energy Association (2011–2014)
World Young Women's Christian Association (2011–2014)
Worldwide Organization for Women (2011–2014)
Yale International Relations Association (2011–2014)
Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (2011–2014)
Young People We Care (2011–2014)
Youth Bridge Foundation (2011–2014)
Youth Empowerment Synergy (2011–2014)
Youth with a Mission (2011–2014)

(*e*) Decided to close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 39 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

African Arts Institute
Afrikaanse Forum vir Burgerregte
Aspen Institute
Association pour la lutte contre la dépendance
Bahrain Young Ladies Association
Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Agricultores y Ganaderos Iniciativa Rural del Estado Español
ECCO2 Corp
Egyptian Judges' Club
Eminence Associates for Social Development
Eurasia Foundation
Faith Matters Community Interest Company
Fédération de la ligue Démocratique des droits des femmes
Friendship Force
Frontier Reconstruction Welfare Agency
Glozells Renewable Energy and Environment Society
Hill Tribes' Mission Aid of India
Human Rights Foundation
Islamic Help

Lawfare Project
Liberia Widow Assistance and Development Agency
Ligue camerounaise des droits de l'homme
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
Maison d'Abraham
National Geographic Society
Network for Adolescent and Youth of Africa
Nigerian Diaspora Youths Movement for Peace and Development International Organization
PCCIIS International
Pakistan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled
Pranab Gandharva Gurukul
Prime Initiative for Green Development
Reading Hamlets
Ruldin-Society for Neglected Women of Nigeria
Saavan Foundation
Sickle Cell Foundation of Tennessee
St. Monica University
Women's Initiative for Self-Actualization
Yale University
Youth Foundation of Bangladesh
Youths Employment Service (Cameroon)

(*f*) Also decided to close without prejudice consideration of the application for reclassification of status by the non-governmental organization World Evangelical Alliance after it had failed, after three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, to respond to queries posed to it by members of the Committee.

2016/235. Withdrawal of the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Human Lactation Center

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Human Lactation Center, owing to the dissolution of the organization.

2016/236. Suspension of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the 158 non-governmental organizations listed below, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of their suspension:

Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia
ActionAid
African American Institute
Amicale marocaine des handicapés
Arab Council for Childhood and Development
Arab Lawyers Union
Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress
Asian Women's Human Rights Council
Asociación Mensajeros de la Paz
Asociatia Pro Democratia
Associação Nacional das Empresarias
Association d'aide aux enfants cancéreux
Association des jeunes pour le développement Pasteef
Association des volontaires pour l'assistance au développement en Guinée
Association for Democratic Initiatives

Association internationale des régions francophones
Association pour le développement durable
Associazione Nazionale Volontarie Telefono Rosa
Azerbaijan Turkey Business Association
Azrbaycan Grinin Avro-Atlantika Tkilat
Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights
Batool Welfare Trust
Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
Centre for Democracy and Development
Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
Citizens' Rights Protection Society
Clean Energy Promoting Citizen's Forum
Commission nationale des femmes travailleuses de Guinée
Community-Based Rehabilitation Network (South Asia)
Confédération fiscale européenne
Conseil international du sport militaire
Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes – Casa de la Juventud
Coordinadora Española para el Lobby Europeo de Mujeres
December 18 vzw
Demokratyczna Unia Kobiet
Development Innovations and Networks
Djenne Initiative
Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Foundation
Ecocosm Dynamics
End Human Trafficking Now
Environment Support Group
European Environmental Citizens Organisation for Standardisation
European Women's Lobby
Family Welfare Foundation of India
Feminist Press
Focus on the Family
Focus on the Family (Canada) Association
Foundation for the Future
Foundation for the Rights of the Family (PRODEFA)
Fundación Instituto de Cultura del Sur
General Federation of Jordanian Women
Global 2000
Global Aid Network
Global Fund for Women
Gong
Gulf Automobile Federation
Healthy Solutions
Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
Indian Muslim Council – USA
Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
Indigenous and Peasant Coordinator of Communal Agroforestry (CICAFOC)
Initiative du millénaire des femmes africaines contre la pauvreté et pour les droits humains
Inner Trip Reiyukai International
Institute for Cognitive Science Studies
Instituto Qualivida
Interact Worldwide
Intermon

International Abolitionist Federation
International Bureau for Children's Rights
International Cartographic Association
International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development
International Commission for Distance Education
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council on Human Rights Policy
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
International Hotel and Restaurant Association
International Longevity Center
International Planned Parenthood Federation, East and Southeast Asia and Oceania Region
International Reading Association
International Trade Union Confederation
International Trustee Fund of the Tsyolkovsky Moscow State Aviation Technological University
Istanbul Research Centre on Women
Jamaican Association on Mental Retardation
JASMAR Human Security Organization
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
Karat Coalition
Katimavik
Kenya Community Development Group
Korean Sharing Movement
Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights
Leaders Organization
Legal Service Coalition
Life for Africa
Link-Up (Queensland) Aboriginal Corporation
Local Initiatives Program
Mbutu Agriculture Society
Mediterranean Women's Studies Centre
Mémorial de la Shoah
Mental Health Initiative for Africans in Crisis
Mumbai Educational Trust
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association for Work Bless
National Bar Association
National Rural Development Society
National Wildlife Federation
National Women's Studies and Information Center "Partnership for Development"
Network Women In Development Europe
Niall Mellon Township Trust
Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization
Norwegian Forum for Environment and Development
Not for Sale Campaign
Pan African Civil Society Network
Patim
Plan Life
Plan Suomi Säätiö
Project Green Nigeria
PROSALIS – Projecto de Saúde em Lisboa
Red ACTIVAS
Réseau des organisations du secteur éducatif du Niger
Resources for the Future
Roma Zaedno

Rufaida Health Foundation
Sahara for Life Trust
Samuhik Abhiyan
Self-Help Development Facilitators
Service d'appui aux initiatives locales de développement
SHATIL – New Israel Fund's Empowerment and Training Center for Social Change Organizations
Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
Social Initiatives Support Fund
SOUL Development of Women and Children
STEER Foundation
Struggle for Change
Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices
Sudanese Organization for Education Development
Tamil Christian Broadcasting Network
Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped
Think Youth Independent Association
Trickle Up Program
Türk Kalp Vakfi
Turkish Philanthropy Funds
UN-Women – Nationell Kommitté Sverige
Union of Social Child Care
Union of the Electricity Industry
United States Burn Support Organization
Vali-Asr Rehabilitation Foundation for Disabled Children and Adults
Western Cape Therapeutic Community Centre
Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation
Women's Alliance for a Democratic Iraq
World Association of Children's Friends
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Job and Food Bank
World Savings Banks Institute
Worldwide Network – Women in Development and Environment
Zoroastrian Women's Organization

2016/237. Reinstatement of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations that submitted outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2015/226 of 20 July 2015, to reinstate the consultative status of the 81 non-governmental organizations listed below, which had submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Association pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Niger
Aahung
Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme
Ain o Salish Kendra – Law and Mediation Centre
Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network
Asociación Habitat Pro
Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe
Association of Inter-Balkan Women's Cooperation Societies

Biopolitics International Organisation
Building and Social Housing Foundation
Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen
Capital Humano y Social Alternativo
Catholic International Education Office
Center for Oceans Law and Policy
Centre d'accompagnement des alternatives locales de développement
China Association for International Science and Technology Cooperation
China Education Association for International Exchange
Community Development Volunteers for Technical Assistance
Conectas Direitos Humanos
Coordinadora de la Mujer
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights
Engender
Ethiopian World Federation
European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
European Space Policy Institute
European Union of Women
Flora Tristan Peruvian Women's Center
Fundación Alvaralice
Fundación Democrática Italo-Americana
Fundación UNITRAN
Global Alliance for Women's Health
Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments
Global Witness
Groupe pivot – droit et citoyenneté des femmes
Guild of Service
Hong Kong Federation of Women's Centres
Hope for the Nations
Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
Institute of Inter-Balkan Relations
International Association for Human Values
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Council of Psychologists
International Forestry Students' Association
International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
International Women's Writing Guild
IPAS
Israeli Committee against House Demolitions
Kiwanis International
Leadership for Environment and Development
Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany
Mamta – Health Institute for Mother and Child
MaterCare International
Medical Aid for Palestinians
Medico International
Movimiento Manuela Ramos
National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the Republic of Azerbaijan
National Coordinator for Human Rights
National Rural Support Programme
Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement
Pan-African Women's Organization

Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini
Rehabilitation International
Rooftops Canada
Saviya Development Foundation
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology
Social Development Center
Third World Network-Africa
Ukrainian Non-Governmental Socio-Political Association-National Assembly of Persons with Disabilities
Vienna Institute for Development and Cooperation
Vikas Samiti
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
Womankind Worldwide
Women Aid Collective
Women in Law and Development in Africa
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund
World Road Association

2016/238. Withdrawal of the consultative status of non-governmental organizations pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, and recalling its decision 2015/226 of 20 July 2015, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the 85 non-governmental organizations listed below, and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of the decision:

3D: Trade, Human Rights, Equitable Economy
Africa Safe Water Foundation
African American Islamic Institute
Asian Migrant Centre
Association de développement de Korba
Association des femmes éducatrices du Mali
Association européenne des cheminots
Association guinéenne pour la réinsertion des toxicomanes
Association of Former Diplomats of China
Association of Former United Nations Industry and Development Experts
Association pour la promotion de l'emploi et du logement
Austrian Federal Economic Chamber
Big Brothers Big Sisters International
Biogas Sector Partnership Nepal
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies
Canadian Race Relations Foundation
CARE
Center for Assistance to Human Right Protection
Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology
Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine
Centre for the World Religions
Dental Care International Foundation
Eco-Ecolo
Ecopeace Middle East Environmental NGO Forum
European Federation for Transport and Environment
Forum of Culture and Arts of Uzbekistan
Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute
Fundación Cimientos
Global Village for Rehabilitation and Development
Group of 78

Half the Sky Foundation
HELIO International
Humanitarian Law Center
Indonesian National Council on Social Welfare
Institut de la gestion déléguée
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth
International Energy Foundation
International Wages for Housework Campaign
International Young Catholic Students
Isigodlo Trust – South African Women in Dialogue
Justice for All – Prison Fellowship Ethiopia
Korean Federation for Environmental Movement
Ladies Charitable Society
Lebanon Family Planning Association
Les amis de la terre-Togo
Lighthouse International
Macedonian Center for International Cooperation
Mariano y Rafael Castillo Cordova Foundation
Mauritius Family Planning Association
Mehr Nuri Public Foundation
Missions 3G-Gauri
Muslim Aid Australia
National Association of Friendship Centres
National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
National Center for State Courts
National Confederation of Women in Equality
National Foundation for Women Legislators
Network of East-West Women
Northern Alliance for Sustainability
Organisation internationale pour la réduction des catastrophes
Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association of Canada
Political and Ethical Knowledge on Economic Activities
Population Reference Bureau
Population Services International
Pro Dignitate Foundation of Human Rights
Red de Salud de las Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe
Save Africa Concerts Foundation
Seniors Españoles para la Cooperación Técnica
Society for Comparative Legislation
Spirituality for Kids Europe
Swami Vivekanand Samaj Seva Samsthe
Swedish Organisation of Disabled Persons International Aid Association
UBUNTU – World Forum of Civil Society Networks
Union nationale de la femme tunisienne
Unione Intercontinentale Casallinghe
Winvisible – Women with Visible and Invisible Disability
Women against Rape
Women's Crisis Centre
Women's Environmental Development and Training
Women's Political Watch
World Granny

Youth Awareness Environmental Forum[34]
Youths for the Child's Welfare

2016/23[illegible]. Dates and provisional agenda of the 2017 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the 2017 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 30 January to 8 February and on 21 February 2017 and that its resumed session would be held from 22 to 31 May and on 12 June 2017;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2017 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2017 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

    (*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;

    (*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;

    (*c*) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.

4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:

    (*a*) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;

    (*b*) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

    (*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

    (*b*) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;

    (*c*) Other related matters.

7. Consideration of special reports.

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[34] The non-governmental organization was suspended in 2012 because it had failed to submit its quadrennial report for the period 2007–2010 in 2011. It had also failed to submit its overdue quadrennial report during the period of suspension, and its consultative status should have been withdrawn in 2013. However, owing to an error in the system, it was not included in the list of non-governmental organizations whose consultative status was withdrawn in 2013. Subsequently, it also failed to submit its quadrennial report for the period 2011–2014 despite three reminders from the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. As a result, the non-governmental organization was presented to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its resumed session in May 2016 for withdrawal of consultative status.

8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2018 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2017 session.

2016/240. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 resumed session

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2016 resumed session.[35]

2016/241. Organization of the thematic discussions at future sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council, noting that the prominent themes for the twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would be, respectively, "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including the financing of terrorism, and technical assistance in support of the implementation of relevant international conventions and protocols", "Comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies: public participation, social policies and education in support of the rule of law" and "Criminal justice responses to prevent and counter cybercrime in all its forms, including through the strengthening of cooperation at the national and international levels":

(*a*) Decided that the prominent themes for the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Commission, respectively, would be as follows, unless the Commission were to decide otherwise at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account that Member States might submit other proposals for the thematic discussion:

(i) "The responsibility of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems in preventing and countering crime motivated by intolerance or discrimination of any kind";

(ii) "Effective measures to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants, particularly women and children, and those of unaccompanied migrant children";

(*b*) Also decided that the Commission, at its future sessions, should continue to consider ways of further improving its working methods, including with regard to the consideration of agenda items and the organization of its thematic discussions.

2016/242. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fourth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened twenty-fourth session.[36]

2016/243. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda for its twenty-sixth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session;[37]

(*b*) Reaffirmed Commission decision 21/1 of 27 April 2012;[38]

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[35] E/2016/32 (Part II).

[36] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 10A* (E/2015/30/Add.1).

[37] Ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 10* (E/2016/30).

[38] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 10* and corrigenda (E/2012/30 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. I, sect. D.

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:
    (*a*) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
    (*b*) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;
    (*c*) Working methods of the Commission;
    (*d*) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.
4. Thematic discussion on comprehensive and integrated crime prevention strategies: public participation, social policies and education in support of the rule of law.
5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:
    (*a*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
    (*b*) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
    (*c*) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
    (*d*) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
    (*e*) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.
6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
7. World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.
8. Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
9. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up, review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission.
11. Other business.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session.

2016/244. Report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on major activities of the Institute.[39]

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[39] E/2016/77.

2016/245. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-eighth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-eighth session.[40]

2016/246. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-ninth session and provisional agenda for its sixtieth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-ninth session;[41]

(*b*) Also took note of Commission decision 55/1 of 7 December 2012;[42]

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixtieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTIETH SESSION
OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (*a*) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (*b*) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions;

   (*c*) Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters.

Normative segment

4. Round-table discussions/thematic debate.

5. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

   (*a*) Demand reduction and related measures;

   (*b*) Supply reduction and related measures;

   (*c*) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

6. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016.

7. Preparations for the sixty-second session of the Commission, in 2019.

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[40] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2015, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2015/28/Add.1).

[41] Ibid., *2016, Supplement No. 8* (E/2016/28).

[42] Ibid., *2012, Supplement No. 8A* (E/2012/28/Add.1), chap. I, sect. B.

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (*a*) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

   (*b*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (*c*) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (*d*) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

   (*e*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

9. Recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

10. Contributions by the Commission to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in line with General Assembly resolution 68/1, including follow-up, review and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11. Provisional agenda for the sixty-first session of the Commission.

12. Other business.

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixtieth session.

2016/247. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2015.[43]

2016/248. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as subsequent Assembly resolutions by which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(*a*) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee, contained in the note verbale dated 20 January 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[44] and in the note verbale dated 7 July 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[45]

(*b*) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its seventy-first session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from 98 States to 100 States.

2016/249. Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with human rights questions

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions;[46]

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[43] International Narcotics Control Board, document E/INCB/2015/1.

[44] E/2016/61.

[45] E/2016/78.

[46] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 2* (E/2016/22).

(*b*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on early warning and economic, social and cultural rights.[47]

2016/250. International expert group meeting on the theme "Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other indigenous-specific mechanisms (article 42)"

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: the role of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other indigenous-specific mechanisms (article 42)".

2016/251. Venue and dates of the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council decided that the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 5 May 2017.

2016/252. Report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda for its sixteenth session

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifteenth session;[48]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Permanent Forum as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
    (*a*) Empowerment of indigenous women;
    (*b*) Indigenous youth.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Dialogue with indigenous peoples.
6. Dialogue with Member States.
7. Dialogue with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.
8. Discussion on the theme "Tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: measures taken to implement the Declaration".
9. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
10. Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with regard to indigenous human rights defenders.
11. Follow-up to the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples:
    (*a*) Implementation of national action plans, strategies or other measures;

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[47] E/2016/58.

[48] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 23* (E/2016/43).

(*b*) Ways to enhance the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations;

(*c*) Implementation of the United Nations system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples.

12. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.

13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Permanent Forum.

14. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its sixteenth session.

2016/253. Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system.[49]

2016/254. Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its nineteenth session;[50]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twentieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

3. Science and technology for development: priority themes:

   (*a*) New innovation approaches to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

   (*b*) Role of science, technology and innovation in ensuring food security by 2030.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General

4. Presentation of reports on science, technology and innovation policy reviews.

5. Election of the Chair and other officers for the twenty-first session of the Commission.

6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-first session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twentieth session.

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[49] A/71/76-E/2016/55.

[50] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 11* (E/2016/31).

2016/255. Report on the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report on the second session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme.[51]

2016/256. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its fiftieth session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-ninth session;[52]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FIFTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

3. General debate:

(*a*) Actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development at the global, regional and national levels;

(*b*) Special theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission based on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for its further implementation.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on the theme of the fiftieth session of the Commission

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2016: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft programme of work for the period 2018–2019: subprogramme 5, Population, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs

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[51] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/71/25).

[52] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2016, Supplement No. 5* (E/2016/25).

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat containing the provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

2016/257. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Decided that the overall theme of the sixteenth session of the Committee would be "Ensuring effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: leadership, action and means";

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Ensuring effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through leadership, action and means:
   (*a*) Understanding the needs of local authorities and communities and supporting and equipping them for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
   (*b*) Institutional leadership and the Sustainable Development Goals;
   (*c*) Institutional arrangements for the Sustainable Development Goals;
   (*d*) Development of principles of effective governance;
   (*e*) Strategies for integrated action to achieve poverty eradication: implications for public institutions.
4. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Committee.
5. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its sixteenth session.

2016/258. Report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its eleventh session

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters on its eleventh session.[53]

2016/259. Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-ninth session and provisional agenda and dates for its thirtieth session and dates of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on its twenty-ninth session;[54]

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[53] Ibid., *2015, Supplement No. 25* (E/2015/45).

[54] E/2016/66.

(*b*) Decided that the thirtieth session of the Group of Experts would be held in New York on 7 and 18 August 2017 and approved the provisional agenda for the session as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTIETH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Reports of the working groups.
4. Reports of the liaison officers.
5. Organizational matters concerning the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
6. Review of the statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
7. Election of officers.
8. Planning for the implementation of the recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
9. Working groups for future requirements.
10. Provisional agenda for the thirty-first session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.
11. Other business;

(*c*) Also decided that the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names would be held in New York from 8 to 17 August 2017, and approved the revised provisional agenda for the Conference as set out below:

REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE ELEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President of the Conference.
3. Organizational matters:
    (*a*) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
    (*b*) Adoption of the agenda;
    (*c*) Election of officers other than the President;
    (*d*) Organization of work;
    (*e*) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
4. Reflection on the past, present and future: the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
5. Reports by Governments on the situation in their countries and on the progress made in the standardization of geographical names since the Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (for distribution only).
6. Reports on the work of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names and its divisions, working groups and task teams since the Tenth Conference.
7. National and international meetings, conferences, symposiums, publicity and publications.
8. Measures taken and proposed to implement United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names, including the economic and social benefits.

9. National standardization:
    - (*a*) Field collection of names;
    - (*b*) Office treatment of names;
    - (*c*) Treatment of names in multilingual areas;
    - (*d*) Administrative structure of national names authorities, legislation, policies and procedures;
    - (*e*) Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors.
10. Geographical names as culture, heritage and identity (including indigenous, minority and regional language names).
11. Exonyms.
12. Toponymic data files and gazetteers:
    - (*a*) Content requirements and standards;
    - (*b*) Data management and interoperability;
    - (*c*) Data services, applications and products (for example, gazetteers and web services).
13. Terminology in the standardization of geographical names.
14. Writing systems and pronunciation:
    - (*a*) Romanization;
    - (*b*) Conversion into non-Roman writing systems;
    - (*c*) Writing of names in unwritten languages;
    - (*d*) Pronunciation.
15. Country names.
16. Toponymic education.
17. Features beyond a single sovereignty and international cooperation:
    - (*a*) Features common to two or more nations;
    - (*b*) Bilateral/multilateral agreements.
18. Arrangements for the Twelfth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
19. Adoption of resolutions of the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.
20. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
21. Closing of the Conference.

2016/260. Amendments to the statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council approved the amendments to the statute of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names proposed by the Group of Experts as follows:

1. Under "I. Aims", after subparagraph (*c*), insert a new subparagraph, reading: "(*d*) To emphasize, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, respecting the equality among languages, the significance of geographical names as a part of the historical and cultural heritage and identity of nations.", and renumber the subsequent subparagraphs;

2. Under "II. Principles", after paragraph 4 (*b*), insert a new subparagraph, reading: "(*c*) The standardization of geographical names must pay attention to the inherited geographical names and their significance in the preservation of local, regional and national heritage and identity.";

3. Under, "III. Functions", after paragraph 7, insert a new paragraph, reading: "8. To increase the awareness of and respect for different languages, nations and cultures in an equal manner by promoting the use of geographical names that have been standardized on a national basis and that therefore respect local, regional and national heritage and identity;", and renumber the subsequent paragraphs.

2016/261. Report of the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Twentieth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific.[55]

2016/262. Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its nineteenth session

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its nineteenth session.[56]

2016/263. African countries emerging from conflict

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 27 July 2016, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of integrated, coherent and coordinated support to South Sudan by the United Nations system[57] and requested that a report on the subject be submitted for consideration by the Council at its 2017 session.

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[55] E/CONF.104/9.

[56] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/71/39).

[57] E/2016/71.